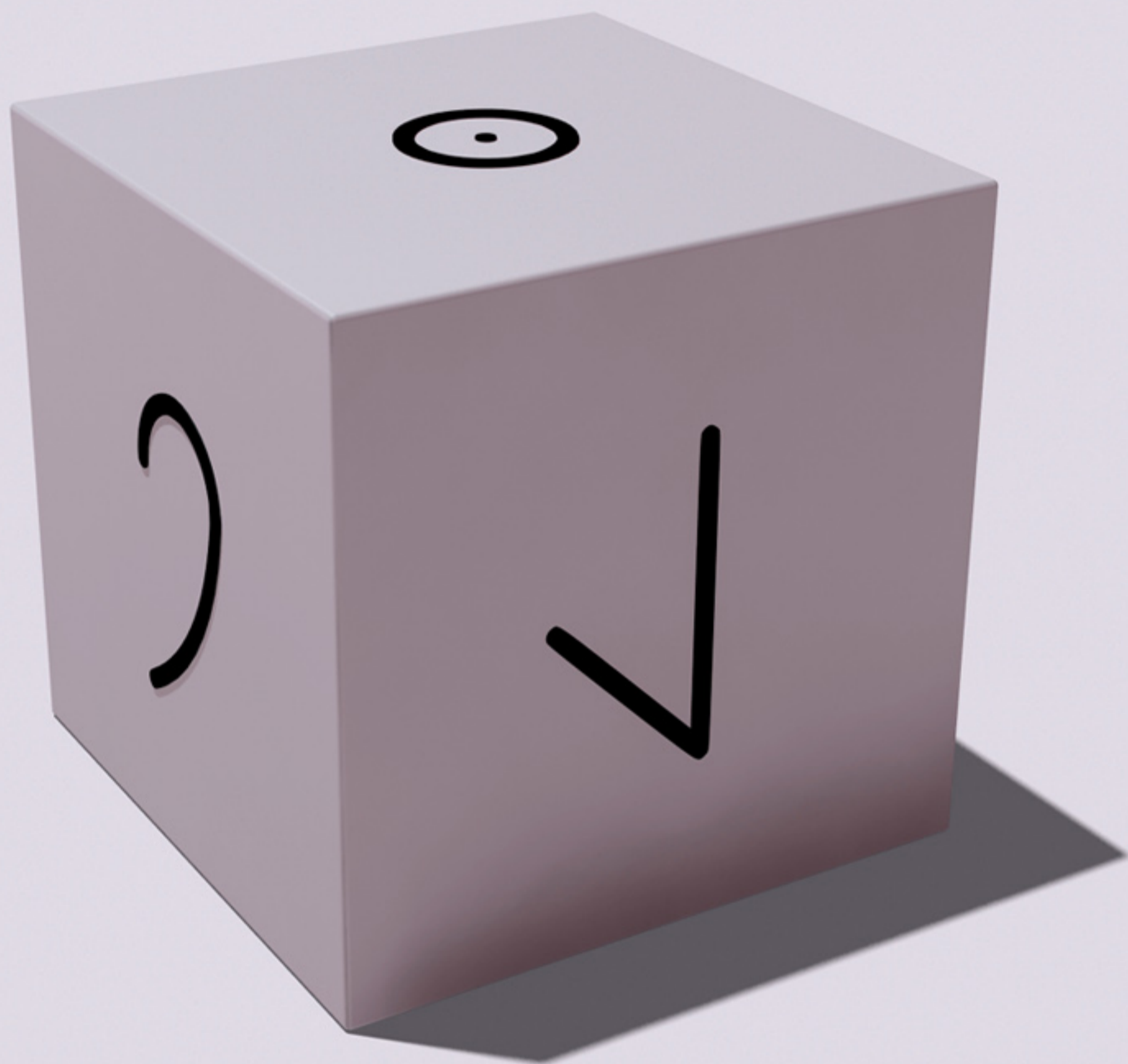


C. K. Bliss
Blissymbolics
Semantography



Basics
Vocabulary

C. K. Bliss

Semantography

(Blissymbolics)

Second enlarged Edition

A simple system of 100 logical pictorial symbols, which can be operated and read like $1 + 2 = 3$ in all languages. It can be typed and printed, and used in international communication and commerce, industry and science. It contains also a simple semantics, logic, and ethics, which even children can learn to use in their problems.

SEMANTOGRAPHY (BLISSYMBOLICS) PUBLICATIONS

(non-profit)

2 Vicar Street, Coogee, Sydney, Australia

We can imagine a simple man, somewhere in the wilderness, who speaks a kind of English and has learned a bit of reading. The letter combination HOUSE would mean something to him, but the combinations MANSION, MANOR, COTTAGE, BUNGALOW may mean nothing to him and he wouldn't even know how to pronounce it correctly. But so would a Frenchman or a Spaniard fail to pronounce it correctly, least to get the meaning, although they all use the Latin alphabet, composed of 26 letters.

Now let us compose other letters, "line letters" of a better geometrical ideography.



And with these "line letters" we could now write letter combinations, such as for instance



The meaning of this geometrical "word" may be guessed. It may mean a HOUSE, BUILDING, MANSION, COTTAGE, BUNGALOW or in French MAISON, or CASA or any other word in other languages conveying generally the same meaning.

And we can use the above 11 "line letters" to write down thousands of other "words". So, if critics point to the "simplicity" of the 26 letters of the Latin alphabet, we may point to the "simplicity" of the 11 letters of our geometrical "alphabet". We know now, that comparison leads nowhere, because both writings have different advantages. Alphabetical writing is used all over the world, and it will be used in ever increasing editions of books and newspapers. Besides the alphabetical letters, we have already a series of ideographic letters such as 1 2 3 4 5 etc. and now we may add - as an auxiliary tool only - a few other symbols and symbol elements for two purposes:

- (1) to write international reports in science, industry, commerce, etc. whenever we need to bridge the language barrier, especially in countries with a multi-lingual population.
- (2) to recognize words with relative and vague meanings.

This only is the purpose of semantography, and with this in mind we shall now study the list of the 100 symbol elements, and how they are used. In the column on the right side we shall put in the number of symbol elements and we shall then add up the total.

THE 100 SYMBOL ELEMENTS

The first elements are symbols which are already in use in most parts of the world. Every boy and girl who went through primary school will recognize them.

The mathematical numbers

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

10

These well known symbols form the first 10 elements of semantography. Now we know that we may combine these symbols in different ways to get different meanings.

Combination examples: 123 is different from 321 in meaning.

22 is different from 2² in meaning

From these combination examples we learn that different position of the symbol elements, and sometimes different size of the same element will indicate different meanings. We shall use our symbol elements in different position and sometimes in different size to indicate different meanings.

And now we shall add up the total of symbol elements we have learned

10

Total of symbol elements brought forward

10

Symbols for mathematical operations, etc.

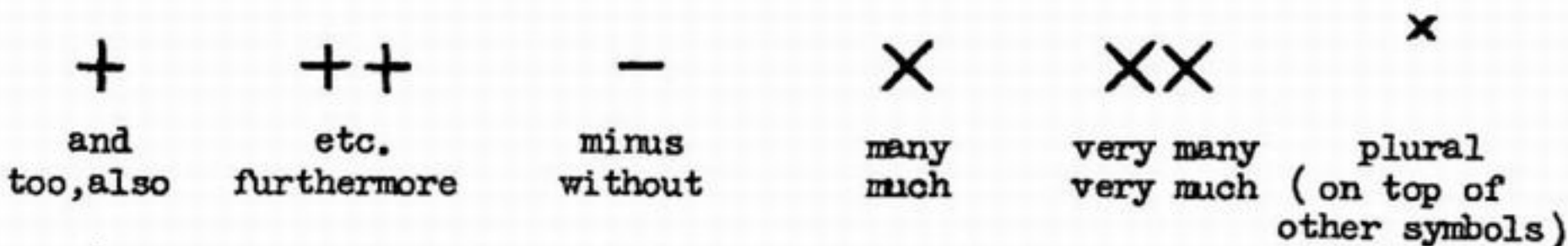


6

addition subtraction multiplication division equal relation

Combination examples:

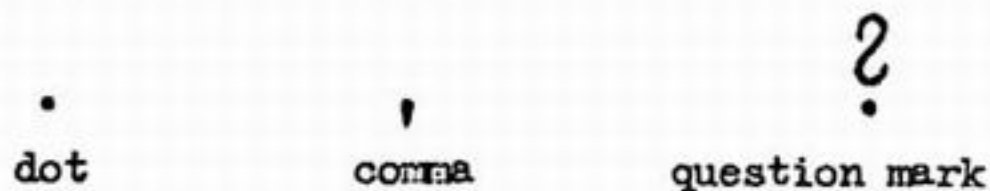
The same symbols, written smaller in size, shall have the following meanings:



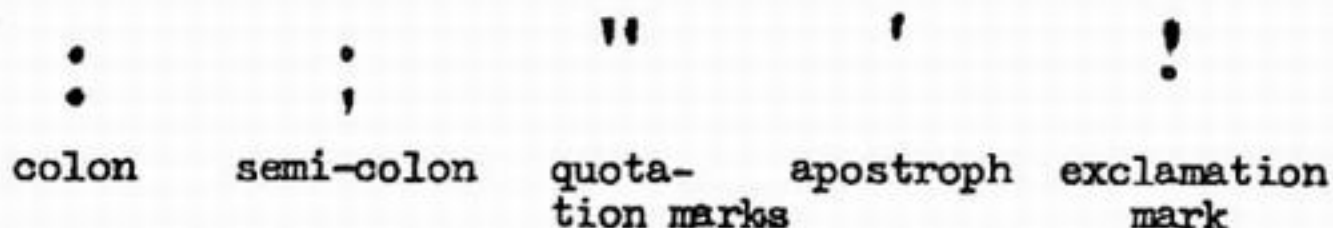
Other combinations will be shown in later chapters.

Interpunctuation symbols

3



Combination examples:



The arrow →

It is one of the oldest international symbols dating back to the cave man. In semantography it should denote a movement (action) in a certain direction. As we write forward from left to right, this direction should indicate



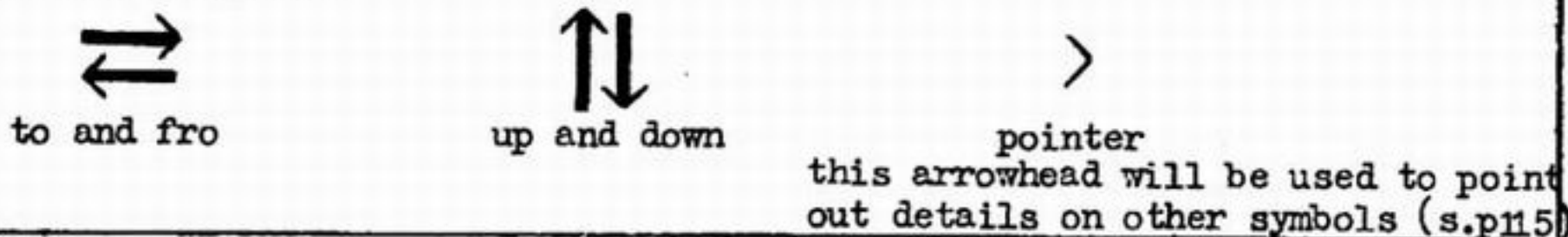
1

Now here is an important "grammar rule" of semantography taken from astronomy.








"In the spaces of the universe there is no direction favoured from any other direction." Forward has no meaning in empty space. It is a relative meaning, depending on a system of reference. Forward from where? and where to? A group of men facing different directions, will proceed forward in different directions, each man being his own system of reference.

This symbol, coupled with the symbol for metaphor, indicates advance, progress again a relative meaning. Man progresses - where from? - where to? From barbary into greater barbary or into less barbary. Wherever you see the arrow, you must search for the system of reference.

Combination examples:



this arrowhead will be used to point out details on other symbols (s.p15)

		Total
(26)	<u>Total of symbol elements</u> brought forward	20
<u>The symbol for medical service</u>		
<p>The rod of Aesculapius, Roman God of Medicine. An age-old symbol displayed on hospitals, pharmacies, allegoric murals, etc., etc.</p> <p>We shall use a simplified outline, easily typable on our semantography typewriter. The symbol shall stand before any meaning connected with medical service. Combination examples see chapter p.591 ff.</p>	 medical service	1
<p>We could even dispense with this symbol, and use a combination indicating: <u>help for sick</u> (see p.400 and 555)</p>		
<u>The symbol for money and business</u>		
<p>The rod of Mercurius, messenger of Jupiter, God of the merchants. An age-old symbol displayed on banks, business houses, bank notes, allegoric murals, etc., etc.</p> <p>We shall use a simplified outline which shall stand for <u>money</u>, and in connection with another symbol for <u>business</u> in general. Combination examples see chapter p.247 ff.</p>	 money	1
<p>We could again dispense with this symbol and use instead a combination, indicating: <u>thing for exchange</u>.</p>		
<u>The symbol for music</u>		
<p>The outline of a note</p> <p>Combination examples in later chapters.</p>	 music	1
<p>indicating anything connected with</p>		
<u>The oblique line which we use to cross out a writing</u>		
<p>This writing to be crossed out</p> <p>Combination examples:</p>	 to cross out to blot out, eradicate destroy, extinguish, etc.	1
 ruin house destroyed	= equal	 not equal different
<u>Total of well-known arbitrary symbol elements</u>		24
<u>S U M M A R Y</u>		
<p>These 24 symbol elements comprise about one quarter of the 100 symbol elements of semantography. They are well known to any boy and girl with primary school education and to anybody in the "civilized" countries.</p> <p>We shall soon see that the remainder, or about three quarters of the 100 symbol elements of semantography are known to most children below school age, who started to scribble. These other symbols follow the outline of things, and should therefore comprise no difficulty for people in "uncivilized" countries, who at one time or another have employed a picture writing.</p> <p>However, semantography employs 6 symbol elements, which by their very nature must be arbitrary. They indicate meanings, which in themselves have no outline.</p>		
<u>The new six arbitrary symbols of semantography</u>		
<u>The symbol for the opposite meaning</u>		
<p>It resembles an arrow pointing into opposite directions, and is to be used to point out the opposite of a meaning: love - hate, harmony - disharmony, etc.</p>	 opposite meaning	1
<u>Total of symbol elements</u>		25

Total of symbol elements brought forward

25

The symbol for the chemical THING



chemical THING

1

It follows the outline of the most symmetrical, beautiful form of a crystal, ^{already} formed at a time, when the hardening earth crust was in utter chaos.

An important "grammar rule" of semantography, taken from chemistry.

We abandon the notion of the "noun" in general. Instead, we introduce in these particular cases the notion of the chemical THING. Our universe consists of chemical bodies. The words earth, stone, horse, flower, man, baby and even I, you, who, whom, etc. indicate a chemical THING.

The symbol for the physical ACTION



physical ACTION

1

It indicates in its outline one of the most primeval ACTIONS on earth, the forming of volcano cones and the thrusting up of mountains. However, it may - for purposes of mnemonics - indicate the capital letter A in the Latin word Actus, a doing, an Action.

Another important "grammar rule" of semantography, taken from physics.

The chemical THINGS in our universe perform ACTIONS. In conventional grammar, all words pertaining to ACTIONS fall in the class of verbs and verb forms. The above symbol element will be used to indicate ACTIONS.

Combination examples will be shown in later chapters. Here we shall see how our symbols for the chemical THING and the physical ACTION, when used on top of other symbols, serve as indicators.



addition
the THING added

addition
the ACTION of adding

multitude
the THINGS

multiplication
the ACTION

The symbol for TIME

As the meaning of time has no outline available for its indication, we use an arbitrary symbol: the outline of two parabolical mirrors, the one turned backwards to mirror the past, the other turned forward to focus the future. In between past and future is the present, a fleeting glance, a moment.

1



past

present

future

These combinations in a smaller size, shall indicate the particles



then
ago

now

then
hence

Another "grammar rule" of semantography, taken from physics.

In every ACTION, which we observe, time is involved. Every ACTION occurs during a certain time. Consequently we should add these symbols to every ACTION indicator, (which we put on top of a symbol) to indicate past, present and future.

Total of symbol elements so far

28

Total of symbol elements brought forward

However it would be unnecessary to have two indicators on top of a symbol to indicate the ACTION. One indicator, for instance for the past, will be sufficient to indicate an ACTION in the past. However, we can also indicate active and passive.



have added will add to add or to add actively to be added passively

Semantography is intended for practical purposes, short reports, etc. It is not intended for fiction or poetry. Consequently the three time phases are sufficient to cover the perfect, imperfect, pluperfect, second future, and a host of other obsolete tenses in other languages.

The symbol for human EVALUATION

Apart from the words indicating chemical THINGS and physical ACTIONS, we have a third group of words, which indicate human EVALUATIONS. They usually indicate meanings, which we don't find in nature, but only in our heads. Words belonging to this group are for instance beautiful, ugly, good, bad, imperialistic, etc.

As these EVALUATIONS vary from one individual to the other, we shall indicate their lability by the following symbol



human EVALUATION

of a cone

The symbol shows the outline, standing on its top, indicating a very labile position. The cone may instantly topple over, when pushed, and it takes a lot of balancing to keep it in this precarious position. Just as with many EVALUATIONS of ours, which we hold, and which often topple over, when challenged.

We shall see later on, how this symbol is put to work. The outline indicates also the Latin V-alere = Value

1

The symbol for Creation

This symbol is wholly arbitrary, and we may say, that man shall ever use only an arbitrary symbol for this meaning. He can grasp this universe with his mind, and the limitations of his mind will limit his grasp of this meaning. He has given a variety of symbols to this meaning. They are alphabetical symbol combinations. In the English language they are Universe, Nature, Creation, Creator, God, and many others. For our geometrical writing we shall take a symbol which has been displayed on churches and temples for thousands of years.



Nature, Creation

We can vary this symbol, making it smaller, to indicate a smaller meaning, double and heighten it to indicate a heightened meaning and so forth. Here are some examples.



Creation



man-made



supra-natural

If we assume that the first large triangle should stand for what we perceive with our imperfect senses of Nature, then the second, heightened triangle should stand for what we usually cannot perceive with our imperfect senses.

Total of symbol elements so far

30

Total of symbol elements brought forward 30

Take for instance, those mysterious radio waves, which penetrate walls and surge around and through us. For me they are supra-natural, although I have given hundreds of lectures about them, and I worked even as an engineer, manufacturing radio tubes, high frequency parts, condensers, etc. What are they? Waves, corpuscles, or a manifestation of our curved space-time continuum? We don't know, and ultimately, we may never know. And what is thought, creative imagination?

We need a sensitive medium to become conscious of all this, an apparatus which reacts with those waves coming through space, or a human being, a poet, philosopher, founder of a religion, to tell us of things, of which we are not aware. Listen to Julian Huxley, in "UNESCO, its Purpose and its Philosophy" (66):

"Unesco... should pay special attention to seeing that borderline fields, especially those neglected by orthodox or organised science, are properly explored. As one example, we may take what is now generally called parapsychology - the study of the unusual and at the moment scientifically inexplicable properties of the mind, such as extrasensory perception of various kinds. The painstaking researches of one or two recent workers in this unpopular field seem to have established the reality of some degree not only of extra-sensory knowledge, but of pre-cognition. It is urgent that these phenomena should be thoroughly investigated so that a new and more comprehensive scientific framework of knowledge may be erected."

You are free to use the symbol for Nature or the symbol for the Supra-Natural, as you think fit. You are free to employ the sound symbol Nature, or Creation, or Creator, or God, or Purposive Force in the Universe, as you think fit. But don't lose sight of the fact, that all these symbols are arbitrary, indicating something of which the physiologist Du Bois-Reymond said: "Ignoramus, Ignorabimus". We don't know. We shall not know.

S U M M A R Y

We have so far listed:	Total
Arbitrary symbols, well known, and already used internationally	24
Arbitrary symbols of semantography, newly introduced.....	6
<u>Total of symbol elements.....</u>	<u>30</u>

From now on, we have a much lighter task, because the coming symbols are not arbitrary, in so far, as their outline follow the outline of the real things in a simplified manner. Somehow they resemble those symbolic drawings, which children make, when they draw the outline of the real things in a simplified manner.

However, there is one symbol which we must tackle, standing for something mysterious, the human mind; this symbol should indicate those marvellous conglomerations of brain cells, which enables man not only to contemplate Nature, Creation, but also to be a Creator himself, to create apparatuses and chemicals, which have not existed on earth, (and which may be very rare in the universe), and to penetrate the universe, weigh the stars and take their temperature; the human mind.

The symbol for the human mind

Here at least, we can draw the outline of the encasing of this wonderful and fearful thing, the outline of the upper skull, seat of the brain.



mind, brain

1

In the previous "grammar rules" of semantography, we have employed our modern knowledge in chemistry, physics, astronomy, etc. In dealing with the symbol for the human mind, we shall employ other "grammar rules" based on our modern knowledge in psychology and biology.

Total of symbol elements so far

31

(30) Total of symbol elements brought forward

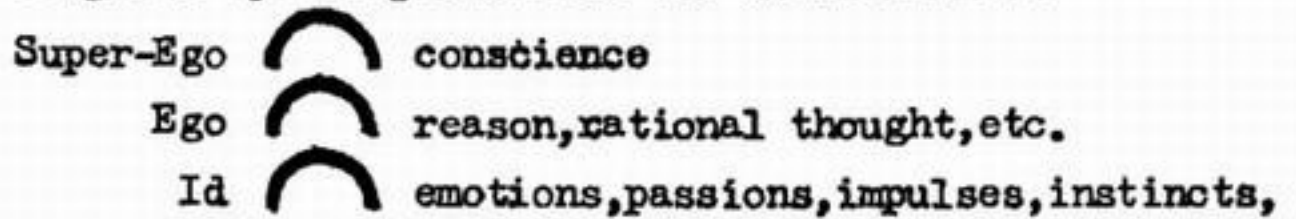
An important "grammar rule" of semantography, taken from psychology.

Philosophers of old and with them, bygone generations have divided the mind (seat of the "soul") into 3 "partitions", interwoven and without clear boundaries.

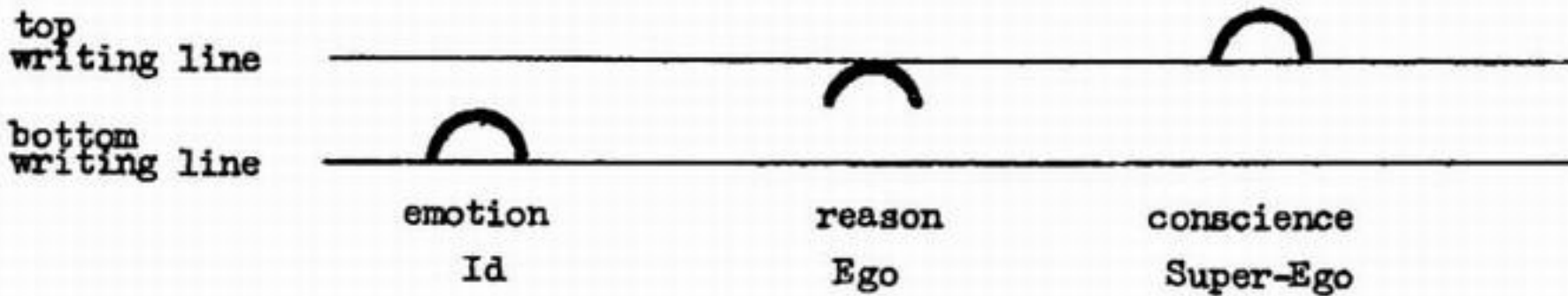
- (1) seat of the emotions, feelings, passions, impulses, instincts, etc.
- (2) seat of rational thought, reason, etc.
- (3) seat of conscience

The third partition "conscience" was accorded the highest place. It is bound up with the meaning of "good" and "evil", "ethics", "morality" and God.

However we have seen all too often the clinical picture of various minds, who have committed the greatest crimes with a "clear conscience" and who even cried that God is on their side. This therefore is a matter for the medical man, and we should better employ medical terms in a world, were the minds ^{of many} seem to be perverted. Sigmund Freud, the father of modern psychology, has termed the 3 partitions: Id, Ego, and Super-Ego. The complete symbol picture of the whole mind is



The symbols of semantography are written between two lines. Consequently we shall write our symbols for the three partitions of the human mind in three different places, distinguished by different heights.



In choosing these medical terms, Freud has clearly demonstrated our complete ignorance on "brain matters". The term Id is the Latin word for It. We do not live our lives. It lives us! "We are lived by unknown and uncontrollable forces". The meaning of the Super-Ego will become clearer by the ultimate symbol we shall allot it.

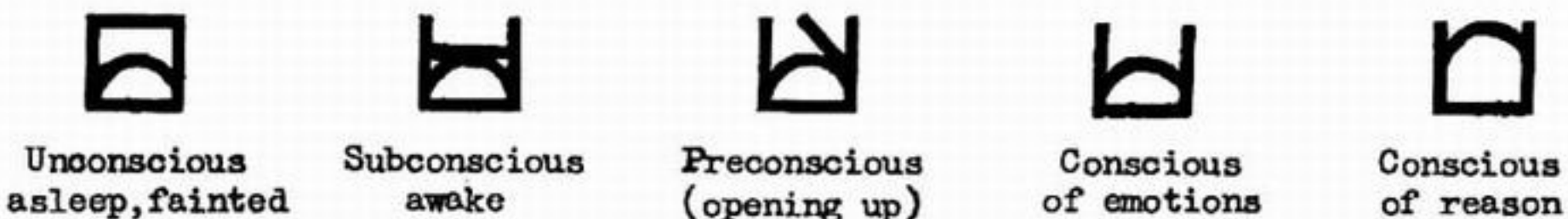
Another "grammar rule" of semantography taken from psychology.

We shall devise simple symbols for the prevalent meanings: Unconscious, Subconscious, Preconscious, and Conscious. Unfortunately, the first two meanings are often mixed up. We shall therefore use the meaning of Unconscious for the state, when being asleep or having fainted. Subconscious shall indicate the waking state, when we are "unconscious" of what is going on in the depth of our soul. Preconscious should indicate the emerging intermediate state between the Subconscious and the Conscious.

We shall anticipate an important symbol element from a later page



and use it to symbolize the discussed meanings. Modern psychology endeavours that we shall become conscious of our emotions, as well as of our reasoning.



Now, we shall not lose sight of the fact, that these symbols represent very unsatisfactory "crutches" to help our imagination in regard of the "unknown and uncontrollable forces" which live us. Different schools of modern psychology

have chosen different word symbols, which however are just as unsatisfactory as the geometrical symbols. You have to be a chemist to realize that we know next to nothing about the physico-chemical interactions which take place within the brain cells.

Nevertheless, a start has been made, and surgeons operate today on the notions of Freud. Hopelessly sick persons, ravaged by an overbearing conscience, which torments them day and night (although they have not committed any major "sin") are restored to health and sanity by a brain operation. Soon the medical men will operate on people, who have not enough of conscience, killers and mass-killers.

The foregoing symbols can be used for strictly medical terms in psychology. For ordinary talk we shall revert to simpler symbols. Instead of the shown symbol for emotion, we shall employ an age-old symbol, drawn by the cave man and still employed in any language on earth - the heart. The "heartfelt" desire, from the bottom of our "heart" and other phrases indicate the ^{erroneous but} age-old belief that the heart is part of the soul. This symbol we shall use for "small talk" only.

Here are the three simple symbols for ordinary writing.



emotion
passion, impulse,



reason,
rational thought



conscience
Super-Ego

The simple symbol for "conscience" shows us another mind, superimposed on the reasoning mind. Freud interpreted this as the mind of the father. Jung, the early collaborator of Freud, interpreted it as the mind of God. Both interpretations are valid. Just as Freud, also Jung points out ^{that} all these words like "instinct" and "spirit" are "terms, that we allow to stand for powerful forces, whose nature we don't know."

The few paragraphs above, are only an oversimplified abridgement of a group of chapters in the book, and this group of chapters again is an oversimplified abridgement of these most difficult problems. However, for a simple symbol writing, we need some simplified symbols, and the book may convince the readers, that the chosen symbols are practical - they serve their purpose.

Here are a few simple combinations. First the heart symbol, for "friendly" feelings and expressions.



feeling of doubt



uplifting joy



downheartedness



love

These meanings find their literal translation in many languages. And here-below are a few other combination symbols as examples for "higher" meanings.



Nature
Creation



man-made



science, philosophy
mind contemplating nature


















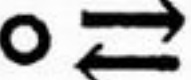











designing, planning
abt. man-made things

These few symbols show that we can symbolize any meaning in this realm with simple outlines. The book gives many more examples of this kind.

Another important "grammar rule" of semantography, taken from physiology.

The brain is that part of the human body, in which our thoughts originate. Besides this function, the brain co-ordinates all our other "senses". These senses are operated by different organs, the "eye, the "ear", the "nose", etc. etc. We need only a few symbols to cover most meanings in any language, referring to sense-actions and reactions. These symbols are, besides the mind symbol, the most important symbols of semantography. These symbols are easy to draw, and we will follow the outline, which children draw in their scribbling. Our typewriter will enable us to type these symbols in less time and with lesser effort than we need today to type the ordinary words on an ordinary typewriter.

The symbol for the eye		Total of symbol elements brought forward	Total
		This symbol shall stand before any symbol compound indicating any meaning, which refers to <u>vision</u> , such as: sight, to see, visual, light, dark, form, shape, clear, transparent, colour, red, green, picture, look, glance, and any other meaning. Examples are shown on page 153 ff.	32
			
eye THING	vision ACTION		
The symbol for the ear			
		This symbol shall stand before any symbol compound, denoting meanings in connection with our sense of <u>hearing</u> , such as: to hear, to listen, sound, noise, tone, music, bang, crash, listener, etc. etc. Examples are shown on page 156 and in later chapters.	1
			
ear	hearing		
The symbol for the nose			
		This symbol shall stand for any meaning referring to our sense of <u>smell</u> . Such meanings are for instance: odour, fragrance, perfume, etc. etc. To indicate the meaning of <u>taste</u> , we shall combine the symbol for the nose with the symbol for the mouth, as shown below. We know that the sense of taste is exercised by strangely working cells on the inner surface of the mouth and the nose. Hold your nose tight, and you may swallow any bad tasting medicine completely "tasteless".	1
			
nose THING	smell ACTION		
The symbol for the mouth			
		This symbol shows the outline of the mouth, which organ performs a series of activities: <u>eating, tasting, breathing</u> , but above all <u>speaking</u> . As this activity refers to the greatest group of words in our language, we shall agree that the mouth symbol alone, shall stand for <u>speech</u> and in combination, for any meaning referring to this activity. We shall see later on, that we can dispense with the indicators on top of the symbols. The word order and context usually makes it clear whether THING or ACTION is meant.	1
			
mouth THING	speech ACTION		
<u>Combination examples:</u>			
			
taste, mouth & nose	discussion to and fro	language mouth and ear	song mouth & note
The symbol for the hand			
	This simple outline indicates the thumb and index finger of the (right) <u>hand</u> . It indicates this important organ of our body, and shall be used for meanings indicating "handling". With another symbol in combination (to be shown later) it shall indicate <u>hold, grip</u> , etc. With the ACTION indicator on top it shall stand for that sense which we term "touch".		
hand	In connection with the symbol for chemical THING, we get the meaning of tool = <u>a thing in hand</u> . It indicates the first primeval tool of primitive man: <u>a stone in hand</u> . Gorillas and chimpanzees use it too.		
indicator 			
			
hand the THING	to touch the ACTION	THING	tool, instrument thing in hand
We shall see in later chapters, especially on medical terms, that we can easily depict other parts of the body with simple symbols. But the above shown symbols are the most important ones and cover large groups of words in any language			
Total of symbol elements so far			37

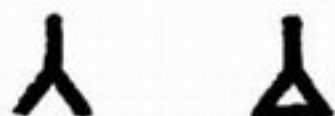
The symbols for male and female human being

Total of symbol elements

(35)

brought forward

57



male human

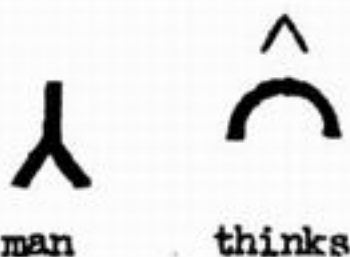


female human

These symbols are self-explanatory. We shall learn later on, that the outline represents more than indicated at first sight (man = outstretched legs; woman = skirt). It should be understood, that these symbols do not represent a grown-up man or woman, but only a male or female of the human species, no matter what age, and without any other evaluation (good or bad, healthy or strong, or weak or sick). The symbols indicate nothing more than a male or female biped. As the female symbol is a derivation from the male symbol we count:

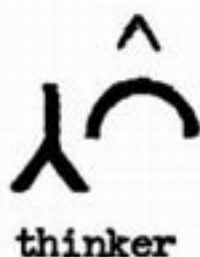
1

And now we shall form our first sentence and from this a compound symbol



man

thinks



thinker

Now we come to the most important "grammar rule" of semantography, taken from biology.

Not two human beings are alike. With regard to twins, the common form is the binovular kind or two-egg twins, fertilized at the same time, by two different sperms. These twins have therefore different arrangement of chromosomes and genes, and are therefore different human beings. However, there is the rare case of the uniovular or one-egg twin. One fertilized egg, separates in two identical twins, who show even the same fingerprints, and are identical in heredity.

Then comes environment. If one of the twins is beaten up by the boys gang from the next street, it may change his outlook on life completely, and may make him a different human being altogether.

As Julian Huxley put it: "Biological difference is, for all practical purposes universal."

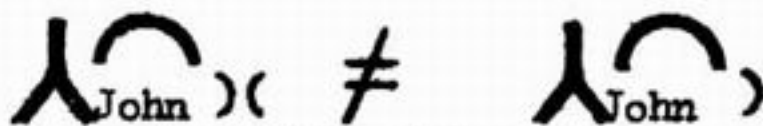
And this brings us back to the most important "grammar rule" of semantography. No two human beings are alike. Consequently, not two human beings think alike, see alike, hear alike, feel alike.



John is different from Jack

John will think differently, feel differently and act differently from Jack.

The biologists go even further. They tell us, that our body changes constantly. The cells of our body including the cells of our brain are in incessant action and change. And we can write this down in a formula



John now is different from John yesterday (past)

John today may be a quite different man from what he was yesterday. Over night he may have "changed his mind", literally and biologically.

The mind therefore is the GREAT VARIABLE in the world of ours. The two billions human beings on this planet have two billion different minds, which are not only different from each other, but change in themselves. They will think, feel, and act differently to-morrow. The mind of man is the great X in our calculations.

We shall see, that we can apply the mind symbol like a variable in the calculus of function, and thus bring into semantography a similar reasoning (in some sort of way) as Bertrand Russell ^{used} in his propositional function. Somehow, the symbol of semantography can work like in mathematical formulae, a first practical realization of Leibnitz' dream of a universal symbolism, an alphabet of human thought. Semantography may be used on the practical level in a similar way, as logicians use their symbols in mathematical logic on a much higher level: to make us understand the working of the human mind in his utterances - language.

Semantography is a far cry from the books on symbolic and mathematical logic, just as the simple mathematics which the grocer and housewife employ, is a far cry from the books on the "Foundations of Mathematics". However, if we want that this world of ours shall not go to pieces by "propaganda" we must invent a simple mathematics for the thinking of the simple man. Semantography makes no higher claim than being a practical tool for practical purposes.

To indicate this variability of the human mind, whose evaluations are different in different minds, and different in the same mind today than to-morrow, we shall combine the symbol for mind with the symbol for human EVALUATION, shown on page 28.

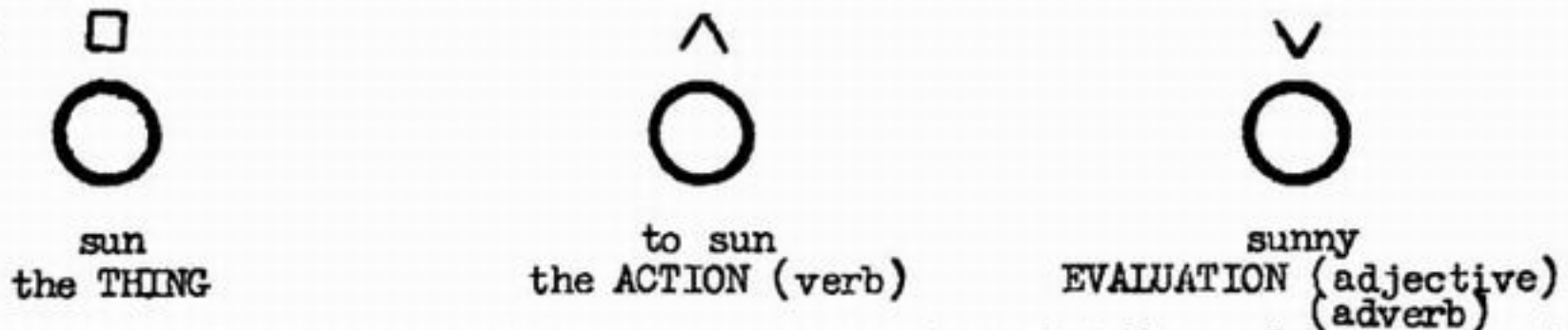


HUMAN EVALUATION

The mind symbol does indicate thought, but -as the brain is the center for the other senses - it indicates also their activities, speech, hearing, vision, smell, touch, feeling, etc. etc.

Wherever you see a symbol or symbol compound carrying the mind symbol, or the few other sense symbols, you should know that the meaning of this symbolized word may differ with different individuals, and that even the same individual may attach a different meaning to it to-morrow or the day after to-morrow.

The symbol for EVALUATION (alone, without the mind symbol) and put on top of other symbols, shall serve as indicator. The foremost group of words pointed out in this way will be the adjectives ^(adverbs). Herebelow is an example with the symbol for the sun



This is a simple example, but it can serve to show, that "sunny" can be used as an abstraction which we make in our head, about the qualities of the THING sun. We never say a "sunny sun" or a "piggish pig". The abstraction-evaluation is done in our heads, when we attach qualities of one thing to another. The saying "A sunny person" may be quite harmless, although other people may quite differ in their EVALUATION of that person. But when we say "A piggish person", we are looking for trouble. It will be shown, that many adjectives and many words, denoting directly a chemical THING or a physical ACTION but carrying EVALUATION attached to it, can cause this trouble - in certain circumstances and contexts. The meaning of such words is usually vague or relative, and will therefore differ with different individuals. To remove their vagueness, we must clearly state the system of reference, and add further explanations as to THINGS and ACTIONS.

The foregoing pages represent a short outline of the "grammar" of semantography, intended for those readers, who have no time to read the book.

From now on, it will be child's play, because we shall draw simple symbols, like those ^{which} children draw. It may ^{now} be fitting to add up our symbol elements.

S U M M A R Y

We have so far listed

Arbitrary symbols, well known, and already internationally used.....	24
Arbitrary symbols (in outline) of semantography, newly introduced....	6
Outline symbols of semantography, newly introduced.....	8
<u>Total of symbol elements so far</u>	38

We are still far off our 100 symbol elements, and a counting of the symbols for the most used words, would show that these 39 symbol elements in variations and derivations, cover a large proportion of our vocabulary.

Total of symbol elements brought forward

List of outline symbols(continued)

It can be proved that many of the following outline symbols could be depicted by the foregoing 38 symbols. Although unnecessary, we may add a few symbol elements from chemistry, H₂O will be recognized by almost anyone who went to school, that it means water in any language. About 50 % of the symbols shown in the book are written with those 38 symbol elements shown before. With ^{some} additional 25 symbol elements we can cover about 70% of all the symbols which you find in the whole book. Your attention is directed to the simplicity of the coming symbols, most of which are almost self-explanatory.



time

We have already a symbol to depict time(past, present and future) but we can use the simple outline of a dial, and get a symbol which is self-explanatory. (for display on time tables, etc.)

1

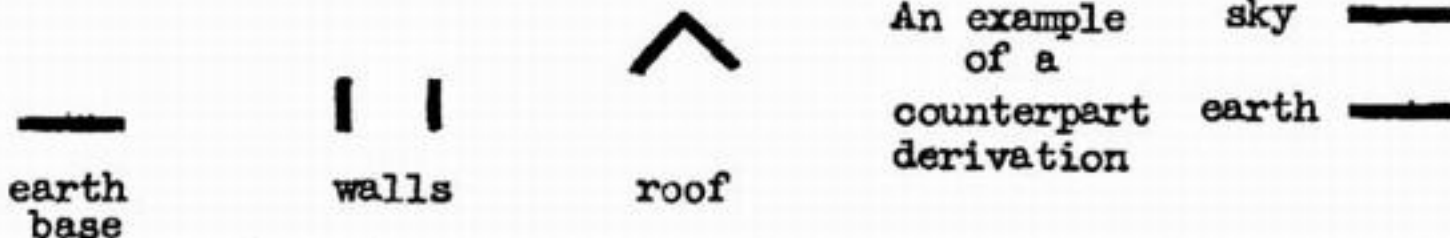


house

The symbol for a house is equally self-explanatory. Simple as it seems, we can split it up in its "line letters" and thus get other important symbols, which we regard as derivations from the house symbol. From the earth symbol we derive the counterpart: sky.

1

and its components:



An example of a counterpart derivation sky earth



sun

Instead of drawing a circle to stand for the meaning sun, we may write a compound symbol with the foregoing symbol elements, depicting a thing in sky, which enables to see. Chinese characters are sometimes similarly used to circumscribe a meaning. But we can allot one symbol element to the meaning of sun

1



moon

Moon can be depicted as smaller thing in sky, but a simple outline of the moon in its first quarter is self-explanatory.

1



star

Star can be depicted as far thing in sky, but the adoption of the childrens symbol for a star is simpler.

1



mountain

Mountain can be symbolized by this triangle. On page 115 it is proved that this simple outline is so full of details, that we can use an arrowhead as a pointer to point out the basis, foot slope, top, ridge, precipice, foot of precipice and others.

1

If we diminish the symbol in size we derive the symbol for: stone



water

Water is already internationally symbolized by the chemical symbol compound H₂O. However, we can devise an even simpler symbol, by drawing the outline of a wave. In a later chapter, we learn how to derive from this symbol the symbol for wave, electromagnetic wave, radio wave, and wave in general.

1



fire

Fire can be easily symbolized by the compound +O, which would mean plus-oxygen, and indicate what fire really is, a process of oxidation. Once we accept the symbol +O to mean fire, any school boy or girl would identify it each time as such. However a simple outline of a flickering flame is even simpler.

1



pen writing tool

Pen, pencil, or writing tool in general can be depicted as a tool to make visible marks. These meanings can be depicted with the foregoing 39 symbols. However, the meaning of writing tool is so important, that we shall allot a special symbol element for this meaning: the outline of such a tool, in a slanting position,

1



paper(leaf)

Paper (leaf) is such an important item in our modern world, that we shall allot a special symbol element for

1

Total of symbol elements so-far

48

Total of symbol elements brought forward

48



paper

it. However we could depict the meaning of paper with a few of the foregoing 39 symbol elements, as follows: thing to make visible marks on. But, the simple outline of a paper leaf is better and its repetition gives us the sym-



bol: book

1



letter
(post)

Letter could be depicted by the combination of the paper leaf and an arrow, meaning paper for forwarding, or paper moving in a direction. But the outline of a letter envelope is already used all over the world, so let's use it too.



sword, knife

A sword, knife, cutter, can be symbolized by tool to divide, but the simple outline of a sword with a handle, as children draw it or make it from two pieces of wood, is even simpler. Crossing of swords (as shown on the cover picture) is an old symbol, standing for war, fight, military, etc.

1



wheel

Wheel could be depicted by the symbols for tool and arrow, meaning tool for forward moving. But our outline is simpler. Combinations will give us the meaning of vehicle, car, etc.

1



vessel, bowl, hold

Vessel, bowl, hold is a very important elementary meaning, and this simple symbol, showing the outline of a bowl will help us for hundreds of meanings as shown in later chapters.

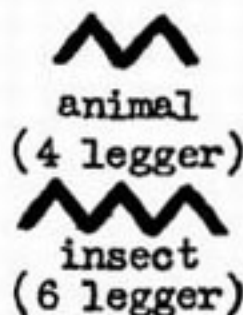
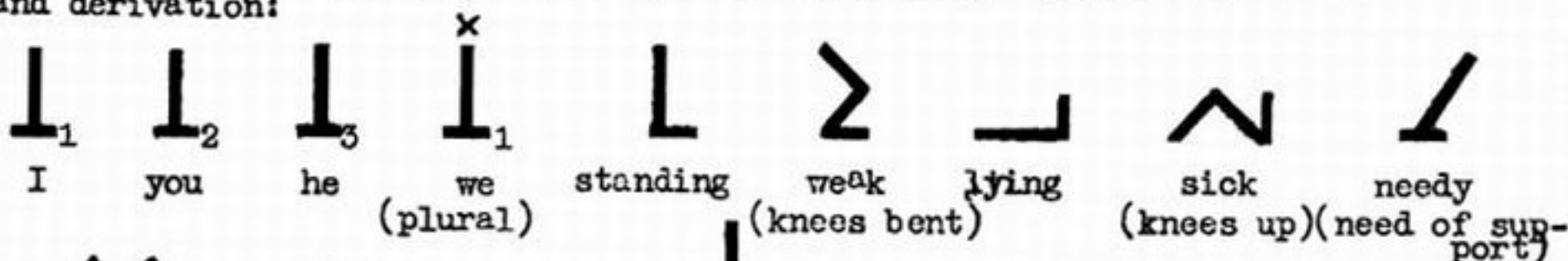
1



individual
and derivation:

Instead of the previously shown symbols for male and female human being, we can devise a general symbol, which shows in outline an erect standing person, (feet slightly apart). This symbol should indicate a human individual, and we can combine it to other meanings, by altering the outline slightly, ^{etc} as shown below.

1



animal
(4 legger)

From the symbol man showing an erect biped, we can - by simple derivation - develop the symbol for quadruped, and for insect, most of which have six legs. In a later chapter it is shown how further simple classification can be made. Zoologists don't need such symbols. They have their international Latin nomenclatura. The interested reader may peruse chapters on p. 319ff, 327ff.



bird

Bird can be simply symbolized by the shown outline. The wings alone will serve us for most meanings, necessary in modern aviation, as flyer, pilot, flying machine, airmail, etc. etc.

1



fish

Fish cannot be easily depicted by its familiar outline. We are hampered by the limitations of the semantography typewriter. A simple outline, typed with two pressings of keys should serve for the meaning of fish.

1



plant

Plant can be symbolized by a stem, a bulb (or fruit) and a leaf. In later chapters it is shown, how we can, by simple derivation, and slight alterations, derive outlines which act as simple symbols for flower, fruit, berry, vegetable, tree, shrub, etc. etc. Botanists don't need these symbols. They have their Latin names.

1



electricity

Electricity can be symbolized by using the plus + and minus - symbol, as shown in the chapter on physics. However, the outline of a lightning is already internationally used to indicate it.

1

Total of symbol elements so far

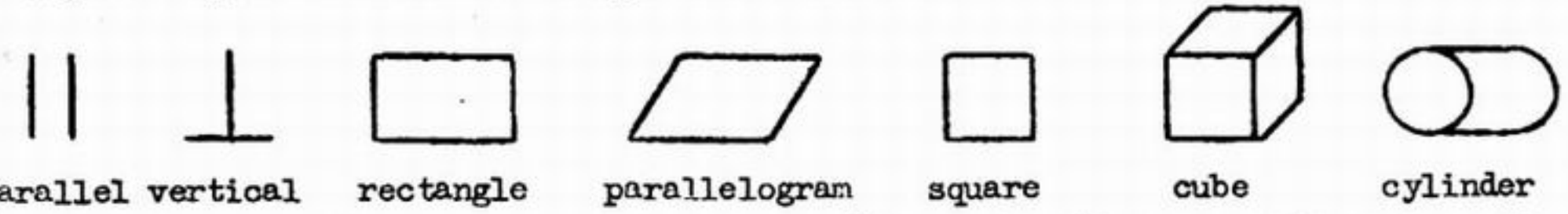
57

And here we may pause and reconsider, what was said in the beginning of this chapter. A geometrical writing uses "line letters", simple lines which we can add together in different positions to get different meanings. In a similar way we put the phonetic letters of the alphabet together, to form thousands of different meanings. However, the phonetic compounds do not indicate the real thing in nature, whereas an outline does. For this

reason, a geometrical outline compound can serve as symbol for any language, whereas, the phonetic letter compound for any word is different in different languages. If we say, that the 26 letters of the alphabet can be used to put together thousands of compounds, we could equally say, that the 11 "line letters" shown on page 24, can be used to put together thousands of compounds, which indicate truer and better the meanings. The foregoing 19 symbols showing a dial, a house, the sun, moon, star, a letter, a knife, a wheel, etc. et, are nothing else than compounds of the 11 "line letters". But why 11? If you look them over

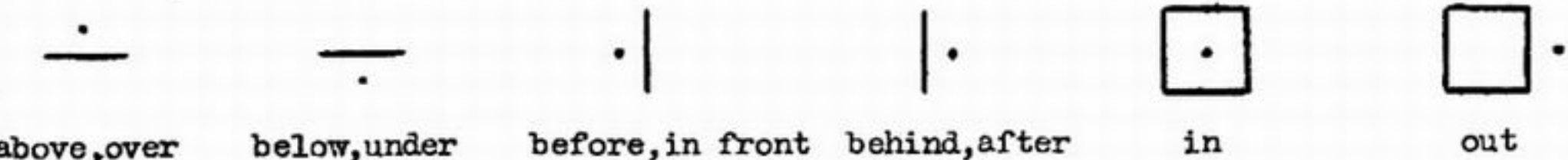


you will find that ten, resolve in a short line, put in different position, or curved. Could we say that most symbols of semantography (with the exception of the 6 arbitrary symbols and the 24, already internationally used, symbols) are simple outline compounds written with the line letter put in different position? Yes we can, because semantography is a geometrical writing, and we have learned already in school to write with the line letter, and compose different meanings as for instance:



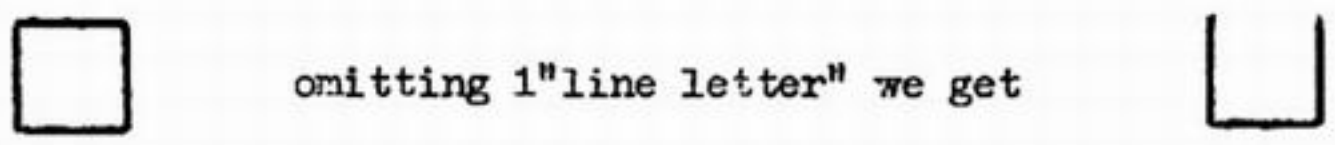
parallel vertical rectangle parallelogram square cube cylinder

All these meanings are composed with one "line letter" put in different positions, and what we did in school, we shall do also in semantography to write down the above meanings. And this reasoning can be extended. We use the "line letter" and the dot to compose the following meanings:



above, over below, under before, in front behind, after in out

In the first "words" we have used 2 letters (dot and line). In the "words" for in and out we have again used the letters (line and dot) in different numbers and positions. Actually we use the "line letter" 4 times, when writing "enclosed" and omit 1 letter for "open"

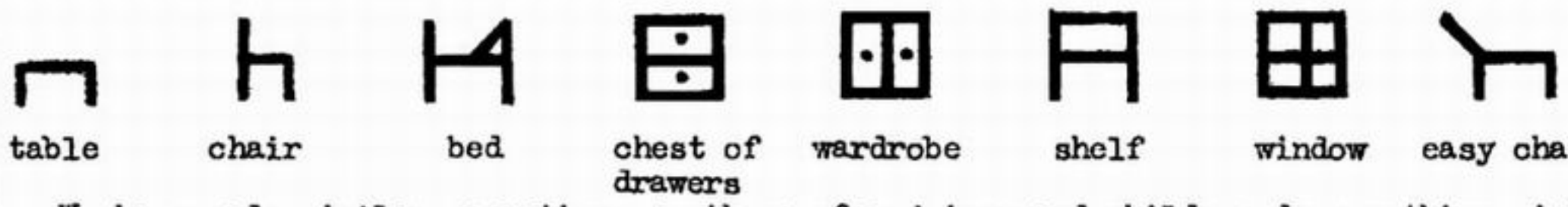


enclosed (written with 4 "line letters") omitting 1 "line letter" we get open (written with 3 "line letters")

and we may formulate this "legitimate" reasoning as follows:


When we use lines in different positions to draw the outline of things in a simplified, schematized way, we may consider this "line-joining" a similar procedure as the "A B C . joining", but a more advantageous one, because ^{the drawn words are} independent of any language and often almost self-explanatory.

We may even take the word "line-joining" literally in so far as we act like a "joiner" a carpenter. He too takes straight line elements, the wooden boards and joins them together by putting them in different positions. We too can establish such a "line joinery"



We have made similar operations as those of a joiner, and children do something similar. Of course we can agree that these are different symbols, just as the English words table, chair, bed are different symbols which indicate certain things. But in regard of the symbol elements we must apply similar reasoning in both cases; 26 letters of the alphabet for phonetic writing against 1 or at most 11 line letters for a geometrical outline writing. To these come the 24 arbitrary international symbols and the 6 arbitrary symbols of semantography.







(37a)




























But we can even reduce this number. On page 26 it has been outlined, that we can dispense with the Aesculapian symbol for medicine, and compose help for sick instead. We can similarly dispense with the Mercurian symbol for money (thing for exchange) and even the musical note can be replaced by a compound symbol heartmoving sounds, which compound would stand for music. On page 331 you will find that we can replace the outline symbols for such household articles like table, chair, bed, etc. etc. by more elementary symbols in combination. A table can be composed by the symbols: tool-flat-horizontal. Once we agree that this line combination should mean a table, it will be a better symbol than the line combination t-a-b-l-e in English or m-e-n-s-a in Latin. These phonetic line combinations are wholly arbitrary, whereas our geometrical symbols tool-flat-horizontal tells you of the relevant structure of a table, (just like a chemical formula). But - for practical purposes we can choose an "auxiliary symbol" thus  and agree that it should mean table. It is actually the outline of a table.

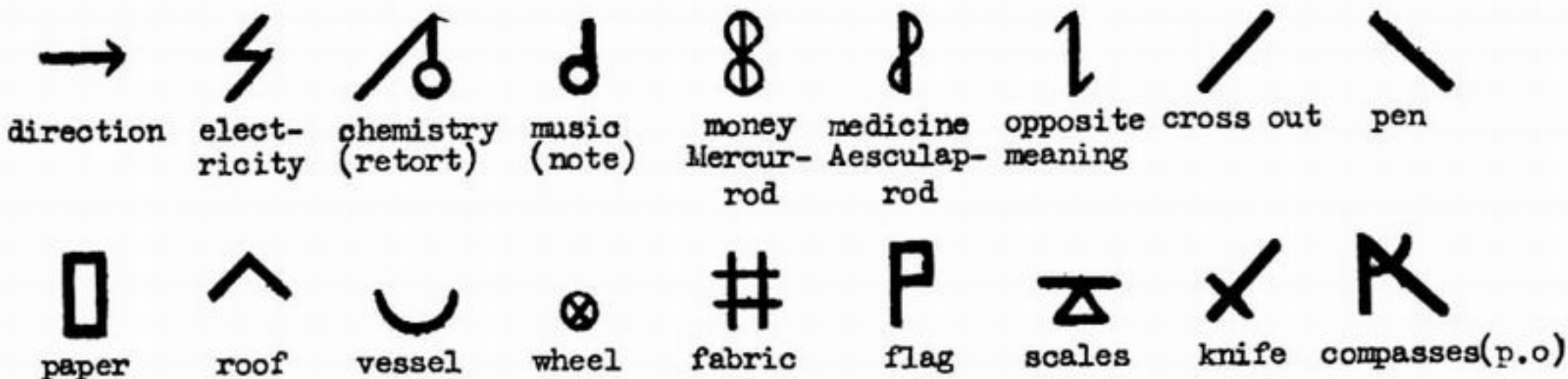
Such simple outline symbols, we shall treat as auxiliary symbols. We can dispense with them, and use the more elementary symbols, especially those, expressing geometrical conceptions (horizontal, parallel, square, etc). But our auxiliary outline symbols are simpler and therefore more practical. This should be our main consideration, because semantography should be a practical tool, also intended to teach the more than 1,500,000,000 illiterate people in Asia, Africa, South America etc, a simple and universal writing.

From this point of view let us draw up the final list of our symbol elements.

THE SYMBOL ELEMENTS

										Total		
<u>Arbitrary symbols already in use</u>												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	+ - X ÷ = >	. • ?	19
<u>Arbitrary symbols of semantography</u>												
										5		
chemical THING	physical ACTION	human EVALUATION	TIME	NATURE CREATION								
<u>The symbol for SPACE representation</u>												
	This one dimensional element will serve to picture any geometrical meaning of our three dimensional world (either by cross-section or perspective drawing) as demonstrated on page 37 and in the chapter The Relativity of Space on page 144.									1		
LINE	With this geometrical element and the above 24 other symbols, we can symbolize most meanings, but we are free to compose simple auxiliary outline symbols, which indicate the outline of things.											
<u>OUTLINE SYMBOLS</u>										Total	25	

										
mind	heart	eye	ear	nose	mouth	hand	arm	legs & feet		
										
individual	male human being	female human being (biped)	animal quadruped	insect hexaped	bird	fish	plant	tree		
										
time	sun	moon	star	earth planet	earth line	sky	water	fire		



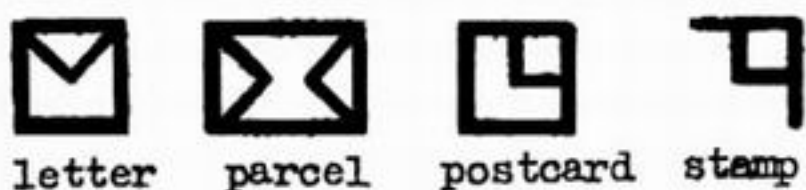
Now we have 25 symbol elements and these 45 outline symbols, which leave us still 30 symbols. The reader may peruse the nearly 600 pages of the three books on semantography and he will find that most meanings are symbolized by the above 70 symbols, and their geometrical derivations and combinations.

C.K.Ogden has composed his 850 words of Basic English. In his Basic English Dictionary (Evans Brothers, London) you will find 40,000 meanings of over 20,000 words all composed with the 850 basic words. You can express almost any meaning with these 850 words, sometimes of course with some circumscription. For practical purposes, Ogden offers 50 to 150 special words in addition for each "trade", geology, astronomy, medicine, economics, etc. Although these words can be defined by the 850 words, their additional use facilitates communication.

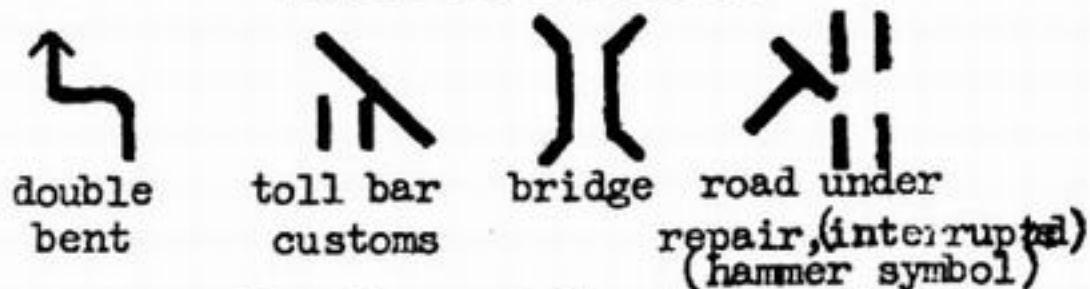
We shall act in the same way. For special purposes in each "trade" we can compose some auxiliary outline symbols and a few examples are shown below. However, - and you will find the proof in the book - each auxiliary symbol can be expressed by the above 70 symbols. Nevertheless, the auxiliary outline symbol is practical and almost self-explanatory.

**EXAMPLES OF AUXILIARY OUTLINE SYMBOLS
FOR SPECIAL PRACTICAL PURPOSES**

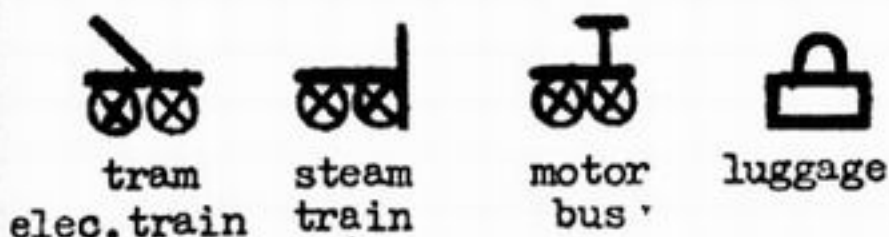
For Postal Service (see p.121 ff)



For Highway Signs (see p.357 ff)



For Transport Service (p.224 ff)



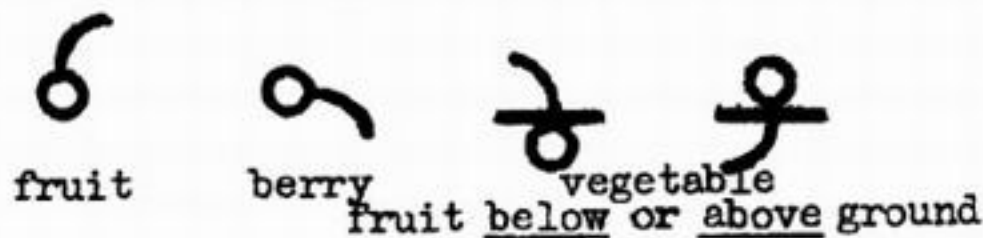
For Passport Service (p.342 ff)



For Farmer Service (p.108, 327 ff)



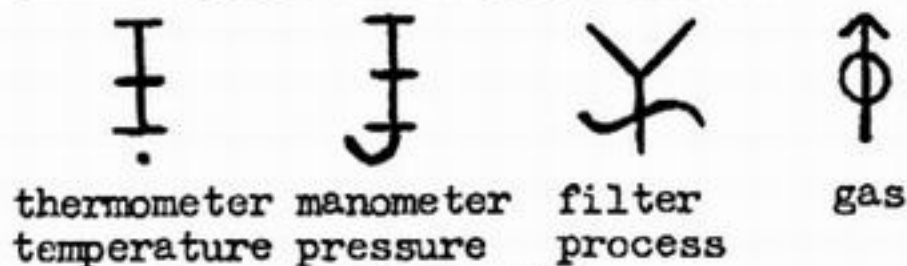
For an International Menu Card (p.319 ff)



For Shipping Service (p.236 ff)



For practical Chemistry in Home or Shop (p.368 ff)



But again, I wish to stress - and I have proved it in my book - that: **EVERY AUXILIARY OUTLINE SYMBOL CAN BE WRITTEN WITH THE 70 SYMBOL ELEMENTS SHOWN ABOVE, AND SOME OF THESE 70 SYMBOLS CAN BE REDUCED TO MORE ELEMENTARY SYMBOLS.**

A SUMMARY LIST OF THE MAIN BASIC SYMBOL ELEMENTS

and some of their derivations and combinations
and
a warning to the reader

The following 19 pages have been prepared after the publication of the 3 books on semantography, mainly to serve those students who wanted a summary list AFTER they had studied the many lengthy chapters, explaining in detail the graphics, logic, and semantics of the symbols.

A certain danger is involved in looking through this summary list BEFORE studying the chapters. Many people think that pictorial symbols could be understood "right away" without explanation, because pictures are "self-explanatory". But many pictures are not "self-explanatory."

These symbols consist of few schematized lines which indicate faintly the outline of things. Their meaning has to be explained.

Take the well-known pictorial symbol of the arrow \rightarrow . It is meaningless to those who never saw an arrow, and to those who are not told that it does not picture an arrow, but means a direction sign only.

in semantography and in science the arrow means more than a direction sign. It means an active force, and a directed movement. Consequently the arrow appears in many semantographic symbol combinations, even

in those which "picture" a democracy and a demagogu.

Every democrat and demagog represents a driving force, and a directed movement. They both think, and make us believe, that they are leading us onward \rightarrow forward \rightarrow and toward \rightarrow progress \rightarrow (whatever these words may mean).

How then can we tell truth from untruth? How can we distinguish between true democratic progress, and its opposite falsehood?

By applying the simple semantic rule of semantography for the arrow symbol, every time we hear or read a word in the papers, a word which contains the arrow symbol in semantography. This rule must be learned.





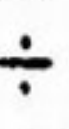





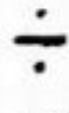















SO DON'T BE DISCOURAGED DEAR READER, IF YOU DON'T GRASP THESE SYMBOLS "RIGHT AWAY" AND WITHOUT AN EXPLANATION. You have learned the symbols 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 and now they appear to you "self-explanatory". But they did cost you a lot of learning.




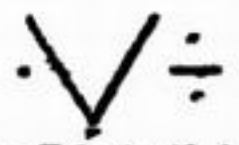
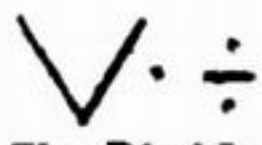
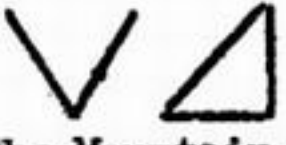







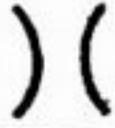
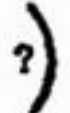

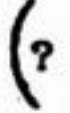








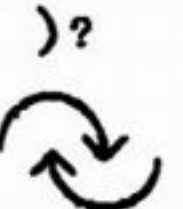





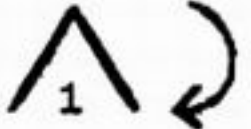
Everything in life, which can help us, needs some learning. Only then does it become familiar and useful.

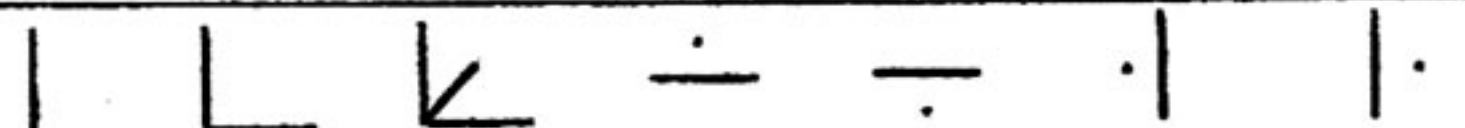
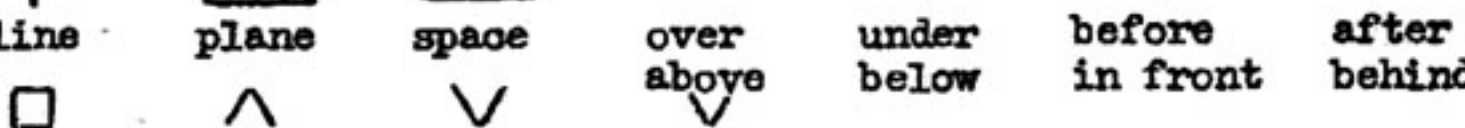

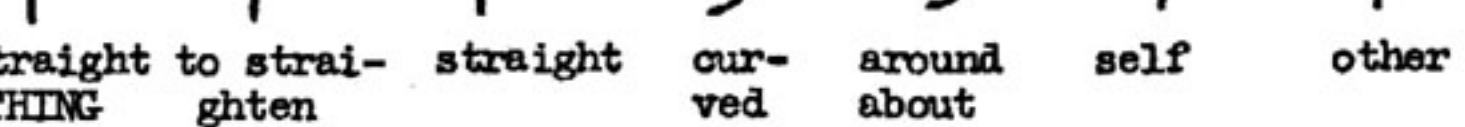

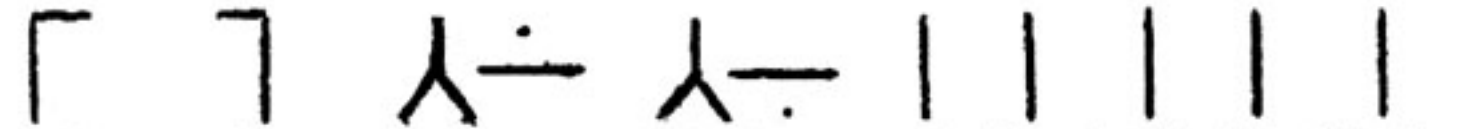
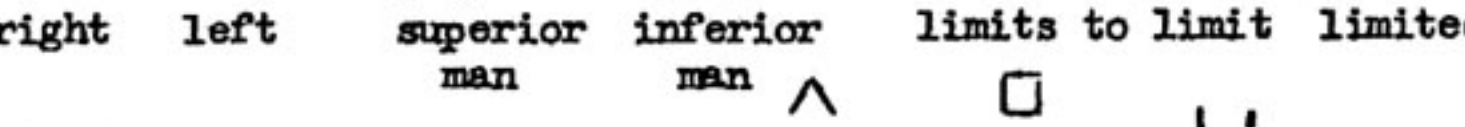


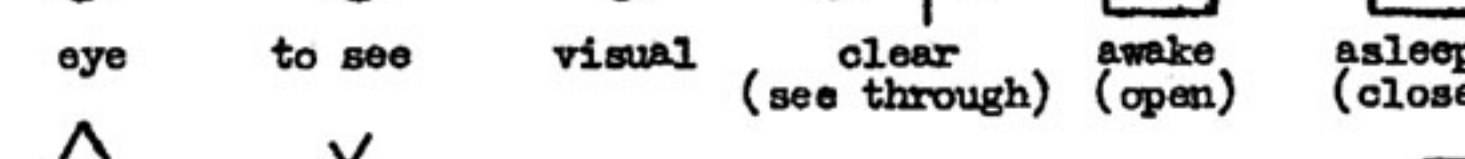
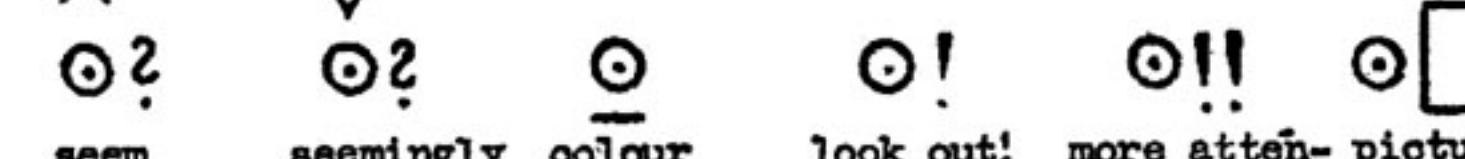
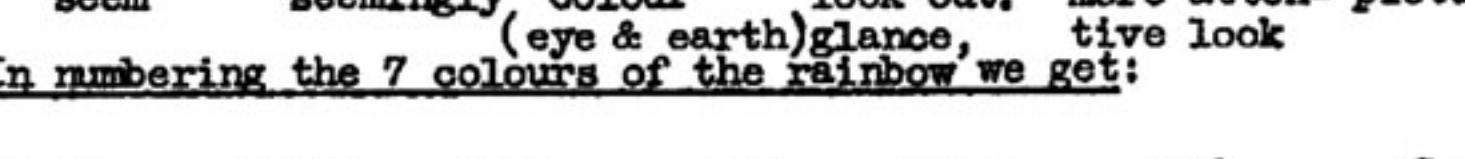
Symbol element and meaning	Derivation and combination examples and their respective meanings (underlined)
$+$ <u>addition</u> (known) see p.107,108,230	$+$ $++$ $+$ $+$ $+$! <u>and,</u> <u>etc.</u> <u>with</u> <u>belongs to</u> <u>yes</u> <u>too,also,</u> <u>further-</u> (high up) (written low)
$-$ <u>subtraction</u> (known) see p.291, 308,	$-$ $-!$ $-$ <u>without</u> <u>no,not</u> <u>loss,waste</u> (in comb.with other symb.)
\times <u>multiplication</u> (known) see p.243-246	\times \times $\times\times$ \times $\times\uparrow$ $\times\times\uparrow$ <u>plural</u> <u>much</u> <u>very much</u> <u>group</u> meaning <u>grove</u> <u>forest</u> (when on top; many <u>very many</u> added to other many very many of other symb.) symb;see examples.trees trees
\div <u>division</u> (known) see p.250-252	\div $\div\uparrow$ <u>part</u> meaning <u>branch</u> added to symb. (part of tree) see example:

see also p.122, 125 and other pages listed in the index
















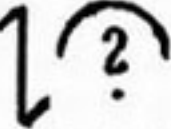

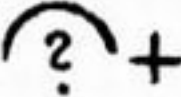
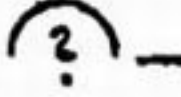
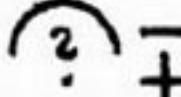
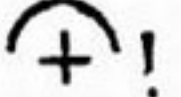








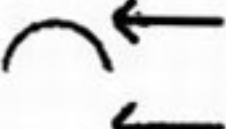

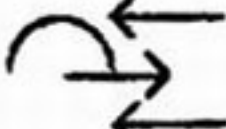
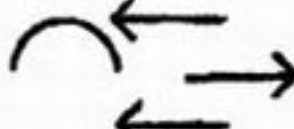


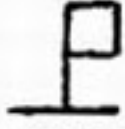
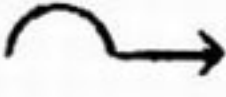









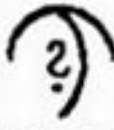
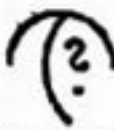




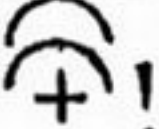
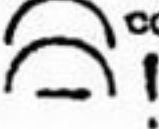
Symbol element and meaning	Derivation and combination examples and their respective meanings (underlined)
<p>< or ></p> <p><u>relation, with reference to</u> etc.</p> <p>see explanations in the special chapters on page 450 - 458 see also index</p>	<p>< > > . > . > < > < -> -<</p> <p><u>of on</u> <u>of about</u> <u>position</u> <u>at</u> <u>1st alternatives</u> <u>2nd alternatives</u> <u>either or</u> <u>neither nor</u> (minus symb.)</p> <p>>> << >> << >.. ..<</p> <p><u>purpose</u> <u>counter-purpose</u> <u>for</u> <u>against</u> <u>here</u> <u>there</u></p> <p>▷ ▸ ▷ ▸ ▷ ▸ ▷ ▸ ▷ ▸</p> <p><u>cause</u> <u>effect</u> <u>therefore</u> <u>by</u> <u>effect & cause</u> <u>outline of</u> <u>consequently/caused by</u> <u>causation</u> wedge imprint</p>
<p>?</p> <p>question mark (known)</p> <p>see explanation in the special chapter on page 442 - 446 see also index</p>	<p>⌈?⌋ ⌈?⌋ ? ?/ ? ? ? ?</p> <p><u>question (open)</u> <u>answer (closed)</u> <u>what?</u> <u>who?</u> <u>when?</u> <u>where?</u> <u>what?</u> (what man?) (what time?) (what place?) (what thing)</p> <p>?▷ ?x ?÷ ?^ ?v ?></p> <p><u>why?</u> <u>how much?</u> <u>which?</u> <u>how?</u> <u>how?</u> <u>where to?</u> (what cause?) <u>how many?</u> (what part?) (what action?) (what quality?)</p>
<p>→</p> <p>arrow (known)</p> <p>see special chapter on page 224 - 226 see also index</p>	<p>⊢→ → → → → </p> <p><u>start, begin</u> <u>departure</u> <u>forward</u> <u>approach</u> <u>end, stop.</u></p> <p> > > > > </p> <p><u>from</u> <u>off, away</u> <u>towards</u> <u>to</u></p> <p>→ ← ⇌ ↗ ↻ ↻</p> <p><u>attraction</u> <u>conformity</u> <u>gathering</u> <u>circling</u> <u>mixing</u></p>
<p>></p> <p><u>pointer</u> to be used in close touch with other symbols see special chapt. p. 247 - 250</p>	<p>The following arrowhead is used as a pointer to point out details on symbols. Herebelow is an example: details of a mountain.</p> <p>△ △ △ △ △ △</p> <p><u>mountain</u> <u>basis</u> <u>foot</u> <u>slope</u> <u>top</u> <u>precipice</u></p>
<p>↓</p> <p><u>opposite meaning</u> p. 245ff</p>	<p>x ↓x x ↓x x ↓x x ↓x</p> <p><u>much</u> <u>little</u> <u>more</u> <u>less</u> <u>most</u> <u>least</u></p> <p>↓ ↘ ↘ ↘ ↘ ↘ ↘</p> <p><u>hate</u> opp. of love</p>













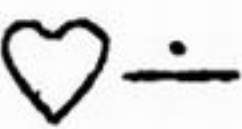
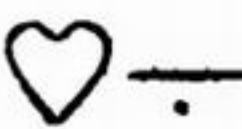


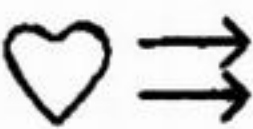
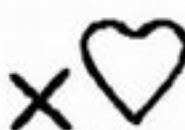
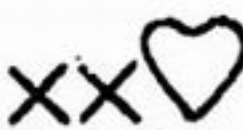
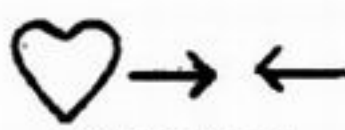
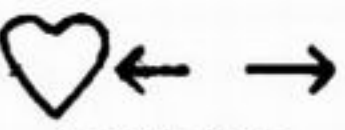


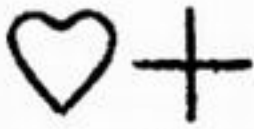
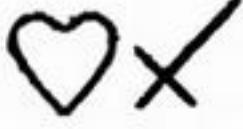
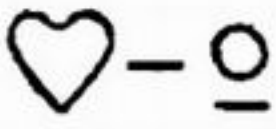









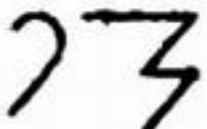

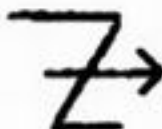
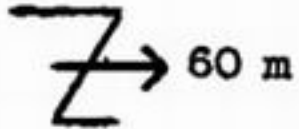


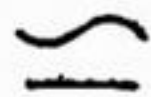
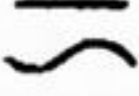








Symbol element and meaning	Derivation and combination examples and their respective meanings (underlined)
<p>□ <u>THING</u> any thing, consisting of chemical matter. see p.258ff (noun) see p.265ff, 269ff</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">□ □ □ □ □</p> <p style="text-align: center;">      </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <u>mixer</u> <u>mixture</u> <u>addition</u> <u>multitude</u> <u>part</u> the <u>THING</u> which <u>THING</u> <u>THING</u> <u>THING</u> <u>THING</u> does the mixing mixed added multiplied divided </p> <p>Note: the <u>THING</u> symbol on top of other symbols, serves as an indicator, indicating a chemical <u>THING</u>.</p>
<p>^ <u>ACTION</u> any physical <u>ACTION</u> (verb) p.258ff see explanations in special chapters p. 265ff, 269ff, 317ff, 320ff, 325 - 327 see also index</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">       </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <u>to act</u> <u>to work</u> <u>The Mixing</u> <u>to mix</u> <u>to add</u> <u>to divide</u> verb verb verbal noun verb verb verb </p> <p>Note: The <u>ACTION</u> symbol on top of other symbols serves as an indicator, indicating a physical <u>ACTION</u>. Standing in enlarged size before a symbol, it indicates the verbal noun.</p> <p>The <u>ACTION</u> indicator indicates usually the active form. However if it is necessary to stress the <u>active</u> form f.i. for transitive verbs, the <u>ACTION</u> indicator can be turned sidewise pointing thus like an arrow towards the object acted upon. The reverse indicates the <u>passive</u> form.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">     </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <u>to mix</u> <u>to be mixed</u> <u>to divide</u> <u>to be divided</u> (active, trans.) (passive) (active) (passive) </p>
<p>∨ <u>EVALUATION</u> Value indicator Quality " (adjective) (adverb) see explanations in special chapters p.114, 145, 161, 260ff, 270ff, 338, 375ff. see chapter p.328 see also index</p>	<p>Note: The <u>EVALUATION</u> indicator on top of other symbols, serves mainly to indicate an <u>adjective</u> (THINGS, nouns) and an <u>adverb</u> (ACTIONS, verbs)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">∨ □ ∨ ^ ∨ ∨ ∨</p> <p style="text-align: center;">      </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <u>mixture-like</u> <u>mixingly</u> <u>mixingly</u> <u>multiple</u> <u>mountainous</u> </p> <p>Note: In using a dot <u>before</u> or <u>after</u> the indicator, the quality (adjective) before an <u>ACTION</u> f.i. <u>mixable</u> or after the <u>ACTION</u> f.i. <u>mixed</u> is indicated. Both <u>VALUE</u> and <u>ACTION</u> indicator can be used, or in a simplified manner, only the <u>VALUE</u> indicator with dot before or after.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> ∨ · ^ · ∨ ∨ ^ · ∨ · · ∨ ∨ ·       </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <u>mixable</u> <u>mixable</u> <u>mixed</u> <u>mixed</u> <u>dividable</u> <u>divided</u> </p> <p>Note: The symbol in enlarged size standing before other symbols, indicates the <u>adjectival noun</u>. The dot before or after serves as indicated.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> ∨ ⇒ ∨ ⇒ ∨ × ∨ ∩ ∨ ∩ </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <u>conform</u> <u>The Confor-</u> <u>The Much-</u> <u>The Mixture-</u> <u>The Mixing-</u> <u>mity</u> <u>ness</u> <u>likeness</u> <u>ness</u> </p>








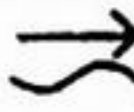
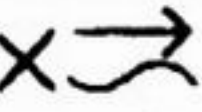
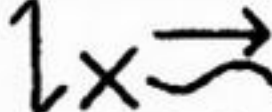
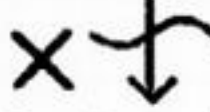

















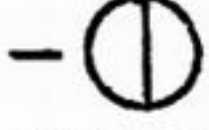





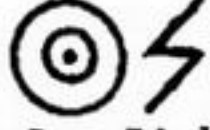










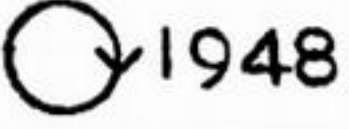




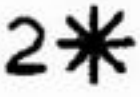
<p>Symbol element and meaning</p>	<p>Derivation and combination examples and their respective meanings (underlined)</p>
<p>  EVALUATION (continued) </p> <p>see page references on foregoing page. The symbols on this page are explained in chapt. p. 375ff.</p> <p>see also index</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">      </div> <p> <u>The Mixability</u> <u>The Mixedness</u> <u>The Divisibi- lity</u> <u>The Divid- edness</u> <u>The Mountain- ousness</u> </p> <p>Note: The indicator symbols standing alone indicate their meanings:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">        </div> <p> <u>The Value</u> <u>to eva- luate</u> <u>The Ability active</u> <u>The Ability passive</u> <u>can being able to act actively</u> <u>can being able to stand ACTION</u> <u>able passively</u> </p> <p>Note: It should be understood that in actual writing of whole sentences it is not necessary to put indicators on top of other symbols in most cases. The natural word order Agent-Act-Object and the context makes it usually clear, what is meant.</p>
<p>  TIME </p> <p>Symbol indica- tors for the tenses.</p> <p>see explanation special chapter p. 107, 317ff.</p> <p>These symbols explained p. 323</p> <p>see chapter p. 341ff</p> <p>see also index</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">       </div> <p> <u>Past</u> <u>Present</u> <u>Future</u> <u>then ago</u> <u>now</u> <u>then hence</u> </p> <p>Note: Written in small size and put on top of other symbols, these symbols indicate the past, present and future of ACTION words. However, it is not necessary to put the ACTION and TIME indicators together. One indicator will suffice in most cases.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">      </div> <p> <u>have mixed</u> <u>shall mix</u> <u>have added</u> <u>adding now</u> <u>shall add</u> </p> <p>Note: By putting a small question mark on top of symbols, we indicate the conditionals. Again it is not necessary to put more indicators on top for instance for the present.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">    </div> <p> <u>would have mixed</u> <u>would mix now</u> <u>would mix in future</u> or may, might mix </p> <p>Note: By adding the number 1 to the ACTION indicator, we get those verbs, nouns, which express a <u>single</u> ACTION.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">     </div> <p> <u>turning</u> <u>1 turn</u> <u>The Turning</u> <u>The Turn</u> <u>rotating</u> <u>1 rotation</u> <u>The Rotating</u> <u>The Rotation</u> </p> <p>Note: These symbol derivations and combinations conclude the "grammar rules" of semantography shown in the foregoing pages.</p>



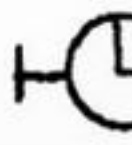
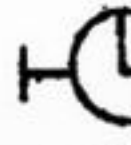
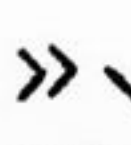

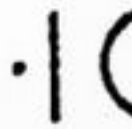











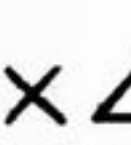




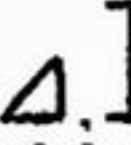

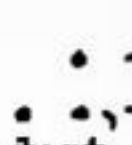








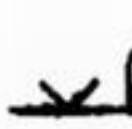






Symbol element and meaning	Derivation and combination examples and their respective meanings
<p>Line elements for the composition of geometrical outline meanings.</p> <p>see explanation p.107 and chapter 276ff</p>	 <p>line plane space over above under below before in front after behind</p>  <p>straight to straighten THING rod, pole make, become straight</p>  <p>straight curved around self other</p>  <p>right left superior man inferior man limits to limit limited</p>  <p>long short far near to measure ruler deep shallow</p>  <p>big small high low wide narrow thick thin</p>  <p>between together open closed to close enclosure etc.</p>
<p><u>The human senses</u></p>  <p>eye vision</p> <p>see explanation special chapter p.285ff see also index</p>	<p>The following symbol elements indicate the human senses and their activities. A great many words and innumerable synonyms cover this part of the dictionary.</p>  <p>eye to see visual clear (see through) awake (open) asleep (closed)</p>  <p>seem seemingly colour look out! more attentive look (eye & earth) glance, picture</p> <p><u>In numbering the 7 colours of the rainbow we get:</u></p>  <p>red orange yellow green blue indigo violet</p> <p>With international colour chart numbers</p>  <p>black green-blue white (sun) Cerise English vermilion Khaki Persian blue</p>

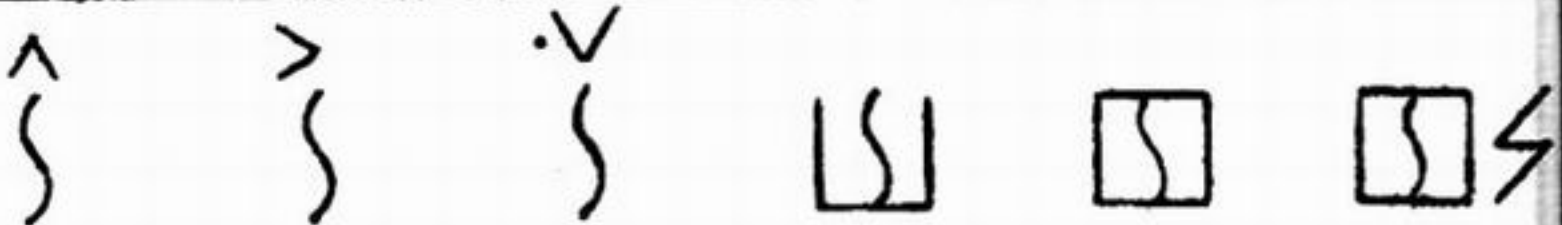
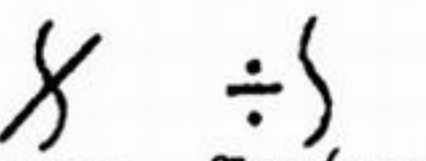
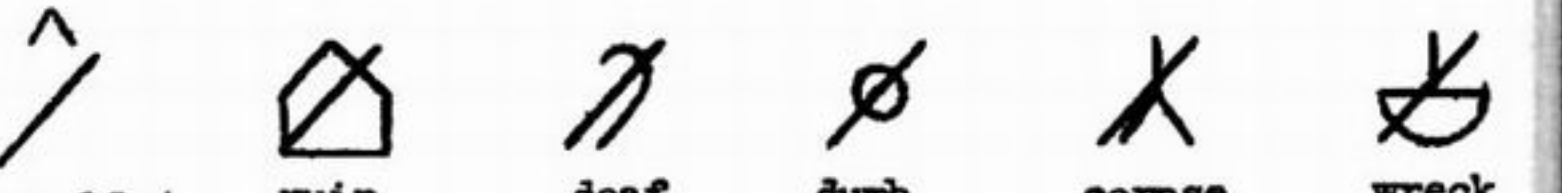

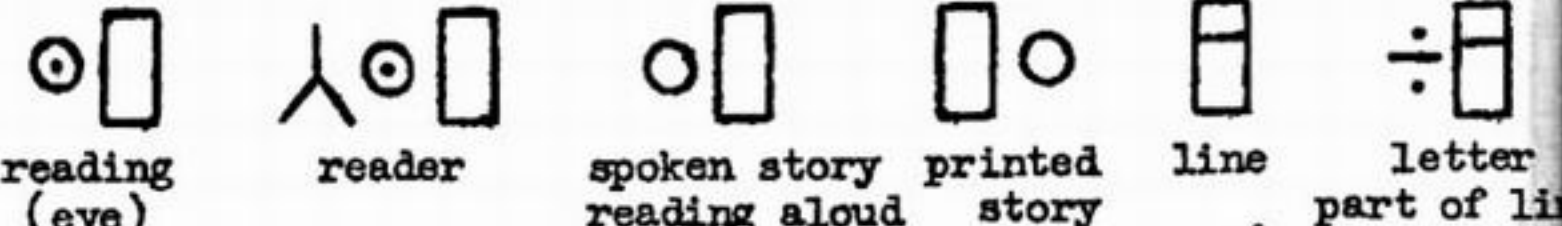
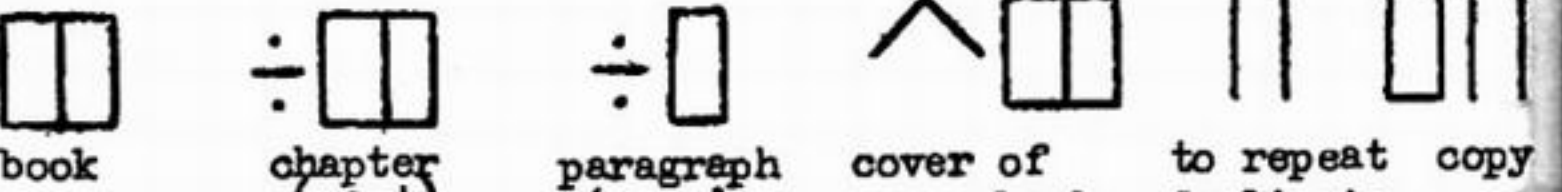
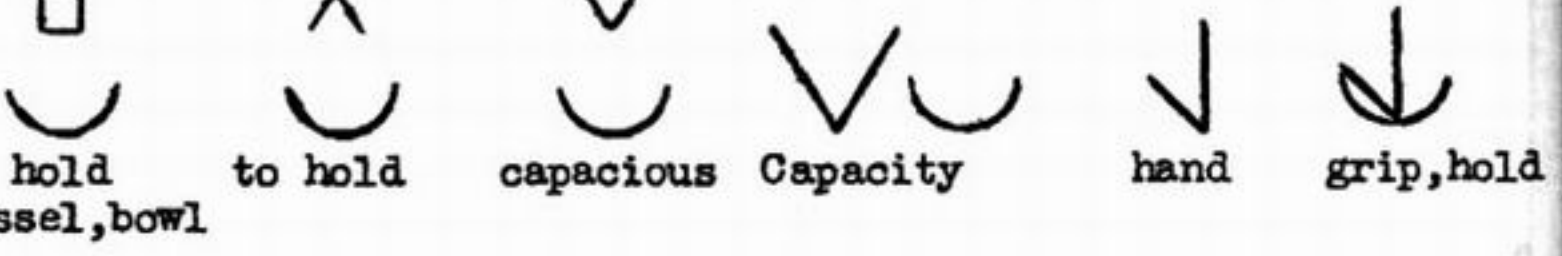
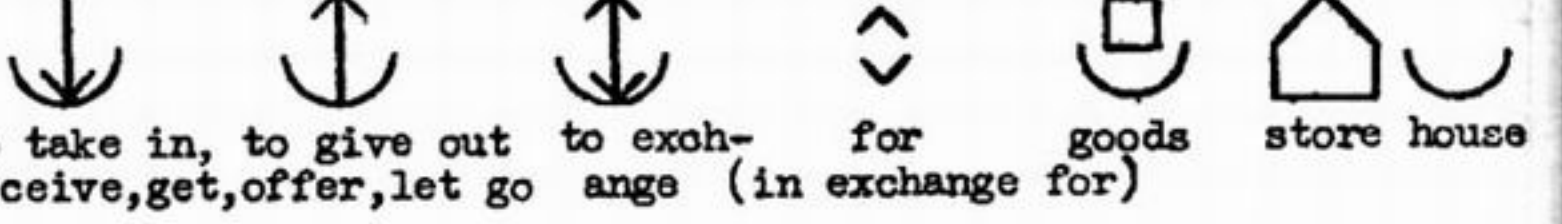
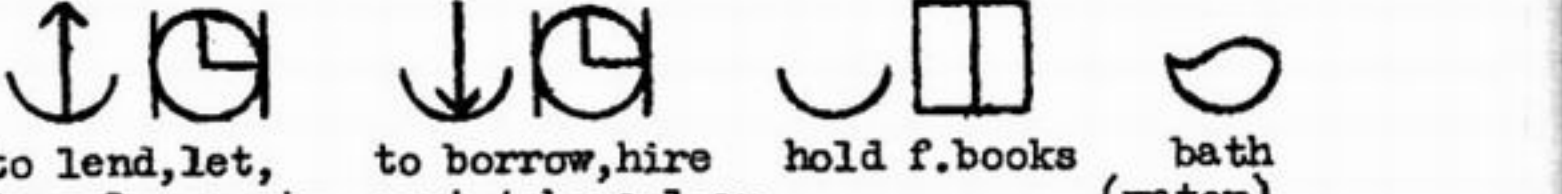
Symbol elements and meaning	Derivation and combination examples and their respective meanings					
<p>𐄂 ear hearing</p> <p>see special chapter p. 288 and index also p.360</p>	<p>□ 𐄂 ear</p>	<p>^ 𐄂 to hear</p>	<p>∨ 𐄂 auditory</p>	<p>𐄂! listen!</p>	<p>𐄂d music (note)</p>	<p>𐄂𐄂 listener</p> <p>𐄂𐄂 bridge</p> <p>𐄂𐄂 bridging lan- guage, translate</p> <p>𐄂 earth (see later)</p> <p>2 sound noise</p> <p>2! loud noise</p> <p>2!! bang, crash</p> <p>𐄂𐄂 telephones</p>
<p>𐄃 nose smell</p> <p>see p. 289 and index</p>	<p>□ 𐄃 nose</p>	<p>^ 𐄃 to smell</p>	<p>∨ 𐄃 olfactory</p>	<p>𐄃 odor, smell (nose & earth)</p>	<p>— sky (see later)</p>	<p>𐄃 air</p>
<p>○ mouth speech</p> <p>see special chapter p.291ff and index</p> <p>p.289 and index</p>	<p>□ ○ mouth</p>	<p>^ ○ to speak tell, say,</p>	<p>∨ ○ verbal</p>	<p>○↔ discussion</p>	<p>𐄂○ song (musical note)</p>	<p>𐄂○ speaker</p> <p>○→← greeting (speech at meeting)</p> <p>○+! admittance yes! (positive)</p> <p>○-! denial (no, negat)</p> <p>-○ speechless (minus s)</p> <p>□○ open speech (publicly)</p> <p>□○ secret privat</p> <p>𐄂○ private secretary</p> <p>□ ○ food (mouth & earth)</p> <p>^ ○ to eat</p> <p>○/𐄃 taste</p> <p>𐄃○ breath</p> <p>𐄃○ to exhale</p> <p>□○→ spitting etc.</p>
<p>∨ hand touch</p> <p>p.290,291 and index</p>	<p>□ ∨ hand</p>	<p>^ ∨ to touch</p>	<p>∨ ∨ tactile</p>	<p>∨! slap</p>	<p>∨!! hit</p>	<p>∨!!! punch</p> <p>∨ tool, instrument (thing in hand)</p> <p>∨↑ lifter jack</p> <p>∨ musical instrument</p> <p>∨ electrical tool</p> <p>∨ telephone apparatus (mouth & ear)</p>




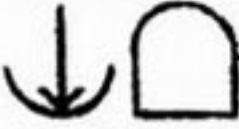

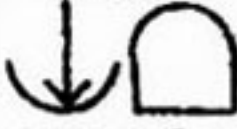


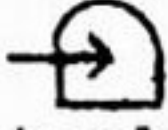










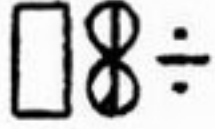




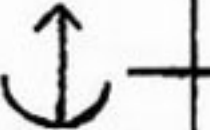

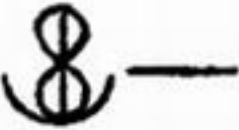
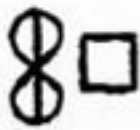

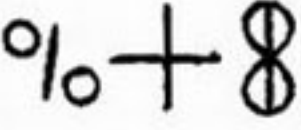




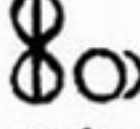
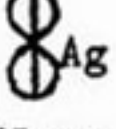
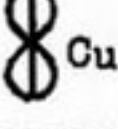
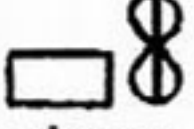
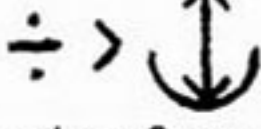

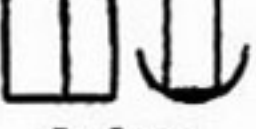
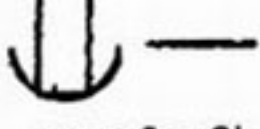

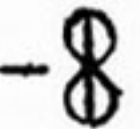

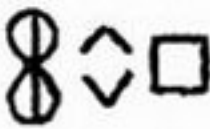
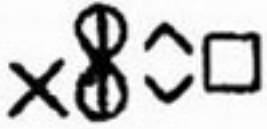



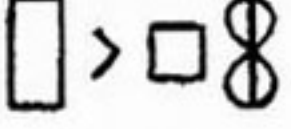
Symbol elements and meaning	Derivation and combination examples and their respective meanings
<p> mind outline of skull</p> <p>see special chapters p. 307ff, 310ff, 312ff and index</p>	<p> conscience reason emotion</p> <p>the whole mind emotion passion instinct, etc. reason rational thought conscience thought conscience</p> <p>ID EGO SUPER-EGO SUPER-EGO</p>
	<p> Unconscious</p> <p> Subconscious</p> <p> Preconscious</p> <p> Conscious of emotions</p> <p> Conscious of reason</p> <p> Conscious of conscience</p>
	<p>  </p> <p> brain  thinking thought  thoughtful  doubt  certainty (opposite)  opinion (mouth)</p>
	<p> probability  improbability  guess  good  bad  tolerance</p>
	<p> interest  strong interest  observation (eye)  purpose  proposal voiced purpose  opposition</p>
	<p> worries troubles  progress  spite courage  success  wish, desire (flame)</p>
<p>see p. 429 and index</p>	<p> to lead, govern,  state (flag on territory)  to govern state  state  use, useful (tool symbol)  security (roof)</p>
	<p> select, elect eye divid, many  will  individual (see later)  refusal (stop)  permission (through)  decision</p>
	<p> memory experience  forecast prophecy  brain part containing SUPER-EGO  to moralize morally  conscientious tolerance  tolerance</p>
	<p> right  wrong</p>



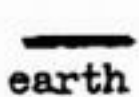



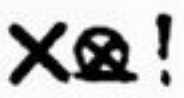
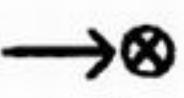
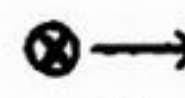


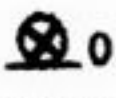
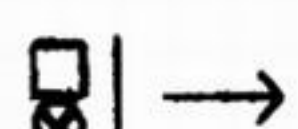
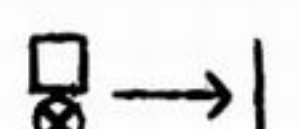
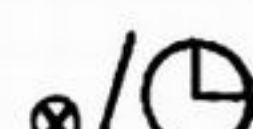

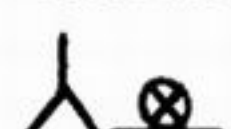
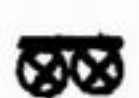
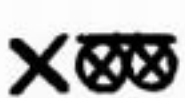
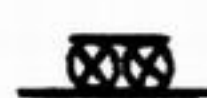
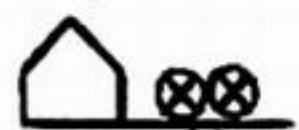
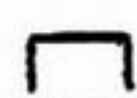
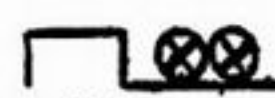





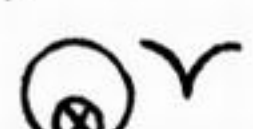
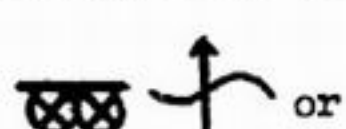

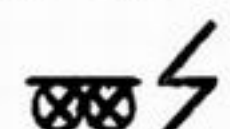
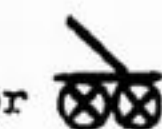
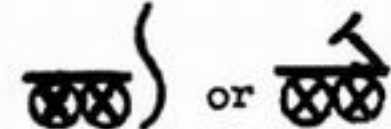

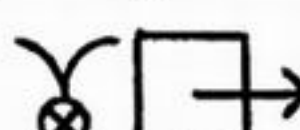

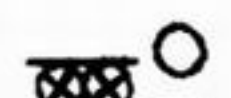
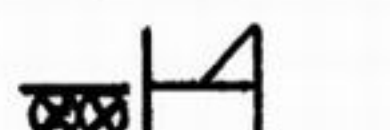
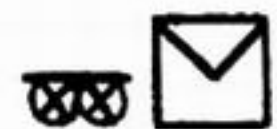
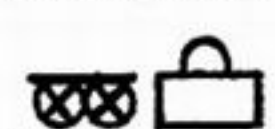

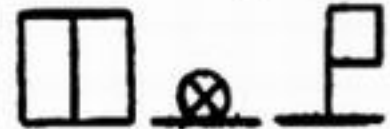
Symbol elements and meaning	Derivation and combination examples and their respective meanings
<p>  auxiliary symbol for emotion feeling passion see special chapter p. 303ff and index </p>	<p>  heart  to feel  emotional  joy, happiness  sadness  much joy jubilant  surprise  sensation  excitement  humour (mouth)  laugh  haughty proud  humble meek  freedom  oppression  harmony  much emotion  passion ecstasy  attraction  repulsion  feeling of opposition  anger, fury much f.o.opp.  luck (plus)  cruel (sword)  hunger feeling: minus food  behaviour Action symbol  play happy work  rest (earth)  peace (world) </p>
<p>  earth see special chapter p. 252 and index </p>	<p>  earth  sky  world  lightning  thunder  air (nose)  wind  storm 60 miles/hour  place  water (see later)  ground fog  low ceiling  spring  seed </p>
<p>  water see p. 252ff and index </p>	<p> top writing lines bottom  water  cloud on sky  water on ground  lake much w.  ocean m.m. water </p>


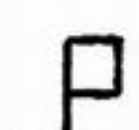

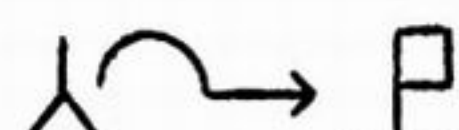

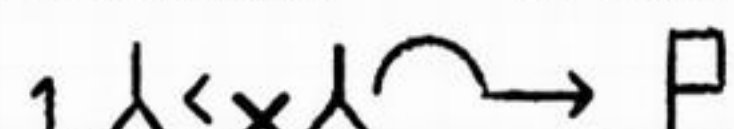
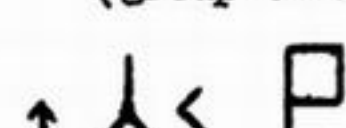
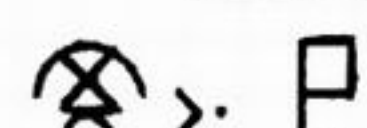
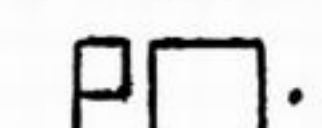
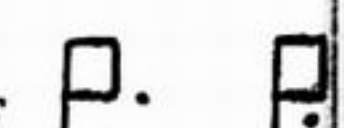
Symbol elements and meanings	Derivation and combination examples and their respective meanings
<p>  water (continued) see special chapter p. 252ff and index also p. 244, 245 </p>	<p>  rain  steam  snow  freezing  thawing  hail </p> <p>  river  current (much)  rivulet (little)  cloudburst (much)  island </p>
<p>  sun see special chapter p. 257ff and index p. 273ff p. 410, 411 and index p. 285, 411 and index </p>	<p>  sun  to sun  sunny  sunrise  morning  day </p> <p>  sunday  monday  saturday  week  spring  winter </p> <p>  day of joy holiday  year (full cycle)  individual life  lifeless minus life </p> <p>  light (eye)  darkness  weather  change  development  elec. light </p>
<p>  moon see special chapter p. 257 and index p. 273 </p>	<p>  night  moon rise  evening  month  full moon  January </p> <p>For international calendar purposes</p> <p>  Autumn  Wednesday 26.  Day of September  Year 1948 </p>
<p>  star p.273 and index </p>	<p>  starry  constellation many stars  comet  twin star </p>

Symbol elements and meaning	Derivation and combination examples and their respective meanings
<p>time auxiliary symbol</p> <p>see p.239, 363, 369 381 and index</p>	      <p>to time watch tool f time watch wrist watch watch for hand 5.45 p.m.</p>      <p>early (before) late (after) hour minute second</p>     <p>time of departure time of arrival limits time interval</p>
<p>mountain and other earth formations</p> <p>see p. 59, 233, 247, 251, 252 and index</p>	     <p>mine mining plain, valley range mt. height 3000 m</p>       <p>hill mt., low mound mt., much low stone rock, boulder (big) sand grain dust, powder (small)</p>   <p>hole waterhole</p>
<p>roof cover</p> <p>see p. 243, 245, 254, 255, 275 and index</p>	      <p>roof cover to cover to protect protector police house dwelling to house to dwell dweller</p>      <p>street (pointer) floor chimney (pointer) village town</p>   <p>backyard post office (letter)</p>

Symbol elements and meaning	Derivation and combination examples and their respective meanings
<p>fire</p> <p>see p. 251, 372, 392, 454 and index</p>	 <p>to fire to set fire to an object (active) inflammable (adjective) open fire stove electric stove</p>  <p>to cross out fire (extinguish) flame (part)</p>
<p>to cross out to blot out</p> <p>p. 106 and index</p>	 <p>cross, blot, extinguish, destroy ruin deaf (ear) dumb (mouth) corpse (dead) wreck abandoned ship</p>
<p>writing tool</p> <p>p. 360, 361</p>	 <p>pen pencil to pen to write fountain pen ink pen (pointer) ink (liquid) writer</p>
<p>paper page</p> <p>see p. 360, 361 and index</p>	 <p>reading (eye) reader spoken reading story read aloud printed story line letter part of line</p>  <p>book chapter (part) paragraph (part) cover of book to repeat duplicate copy</p>
<p>vessel</p> <p>see sp. chapters p. 364ff, 380ff and index</p>	 <p>hold vessel, bowl to hold capacious Capacity hand grip, hold</p>  <p>to take in, receive, get to give out, offer, let go to exchange (in exchange for) for goods store house</p>  <p>to lend, let, loan, lease, etc. (time interval) to borrow, hire rent, take a loan hold f. books bath (water)</p>

Symbol elements and meaning	Derivation and combination examples and their respective meanings
<p style="text-align: center;">  vessel (continued) see special chapter p. 374, 377 and index </p>	<p style="text-align: center;">  mind  knowledge house of mind  to take in knowledge to learn  to give kn. to teach, to educate  learned educated  teacher educator  school  to understand </p>
<p style="text-align: center;">  money Rod of Mercurius see special chapters p. 380ff, 385ff, 389ff, 395ff, and index </p>	<p style="text-align: center;">  business  business man  company (many men)  limits  company, limited  to pay m. payment  to receive money  docket receipt, paper  paper on money  share (division)  reception of goods  credit to receive m. in future  debit to pay mon. in future  profit (plus)  loss  assets  liabilities  buy, pur- chase (first m. then thing)  sell  interest  safe  bank  paper money  disc  coin  Silver  Copper  cheque  rate of ex- change  account (paper)  ledger (book)  overdraft (minus)  safe custody  penniless minus mon.  bankrupt crossed out  price mon. f. goods  dear much price  business house  office (room)  shop (street)  invoice paper about sale etc. </p>

Symbol elements and meanings	Derivation and combination examples and their respective meanings
<p>⊗ wheel</p> <p>see special chapters p. 356ff, 393 and index</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div>  wheel </div> <div>  to wheel </div> <div>  earth </div> <div>  to move movement </div> <div>  mobile </div> <div>  quick much move. </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div>  jerk </div> <div>  push </div> <div>  pull </div> <div>  thing </div> <div>  carry, transport </div> <div>  standstill zero motion </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div>  to send off </div> <div>  to fetch bring </div> <div>  speed move/time </div> <div>  travel journey </div> <div>  traveller </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div>  car vehicle </div> <div>  train </div> <div>  railway </div> <div>  railway station </div> <div>  table (see later) </div> <div>  platform </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div>  sun (energy) </div> <div>  machine </div> <div>  electric machine </div> <div>  engine </div> <div>  wings (see later) </div> <div>  flying mach. </div> </div> <p>Examples of auxiliary outline symbols</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div>  steam vehicle (water up) </div> <div>  steam engine </div> <div>  electric vehicle </div> <div>  tram train </div> <div>  combustion veic. (fire) motor-car </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div>  airplane </div> <div>  jet-plane (out symb.) </div> <div>  food </div> <div>  dining car </div> <div>  sleeping car (bed, see later) </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div>  mail car (letter) </div> <div>  baggage car </div> <div>  ticket </div> <div>  passport book-travel-state (see later) </div> </div>

<p>P flag</p> <p>see chapters p. 476ff 480ff, 429, and index</p> <p>see p. 386, 615 and index</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div>  earth </div> <div>  state country </div> <div>  leading country governing state </div> <div>  governor of country </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div>  government (group of men) </div> <div>  Prime Minister First man of Government </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div>  First man of state president, king </div> <div>  election in state (see p. 126) </div> <div>  foreign state (outside) </div> <div>  foreign country (in) </div> </div>
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Symbol elements and meaning






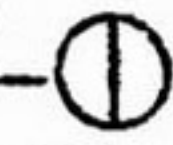
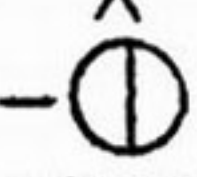
















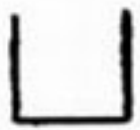
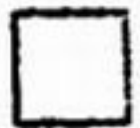
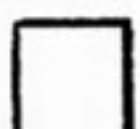
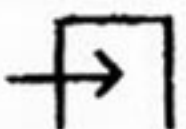
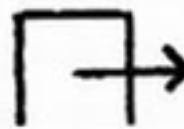
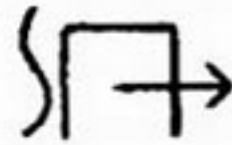




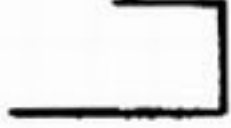








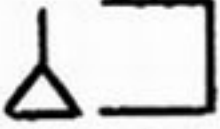
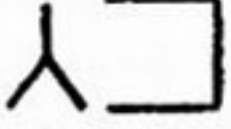

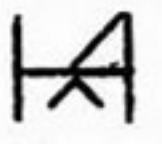
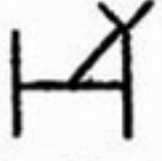

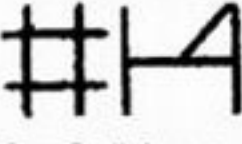
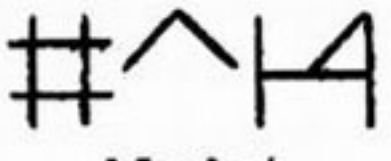
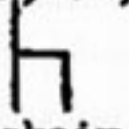

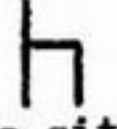
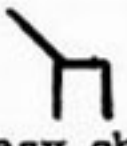
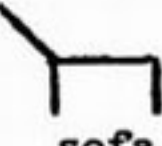
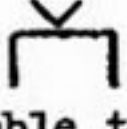
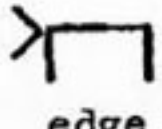
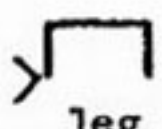
Derivation and combination examples and their respective meanings

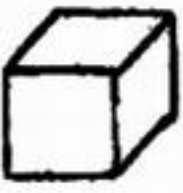

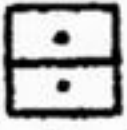
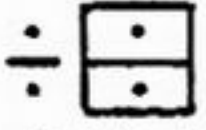

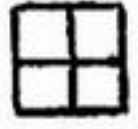
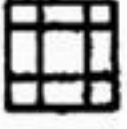

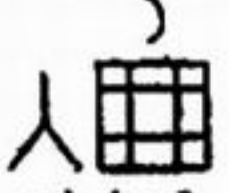

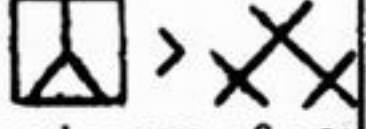


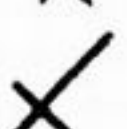

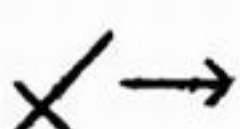
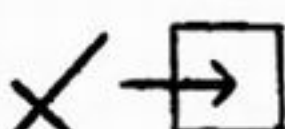


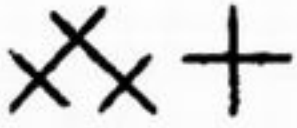
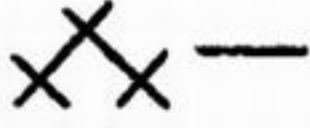




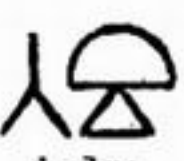

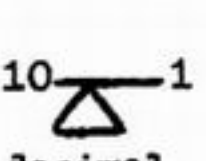
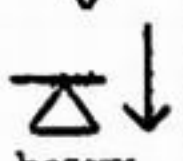


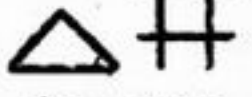
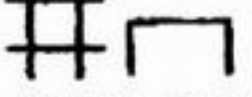
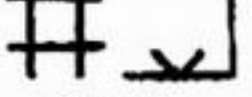


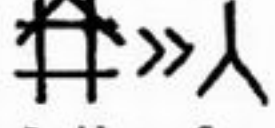
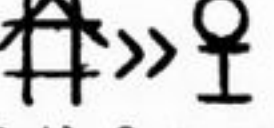
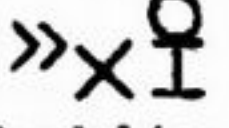
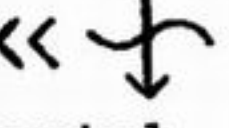
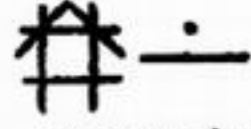
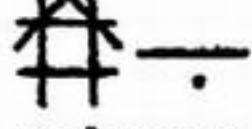
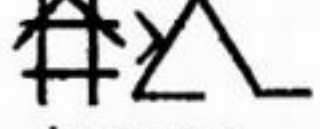
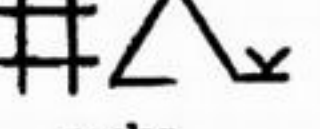




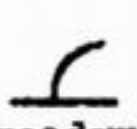
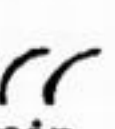
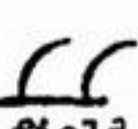
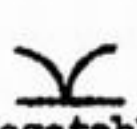





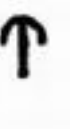
male human being female human being






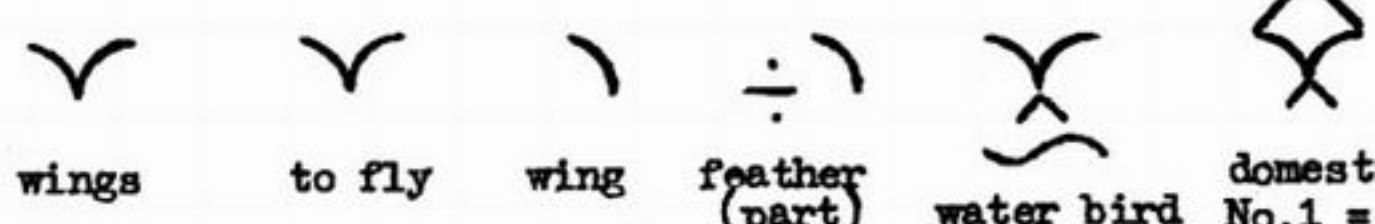
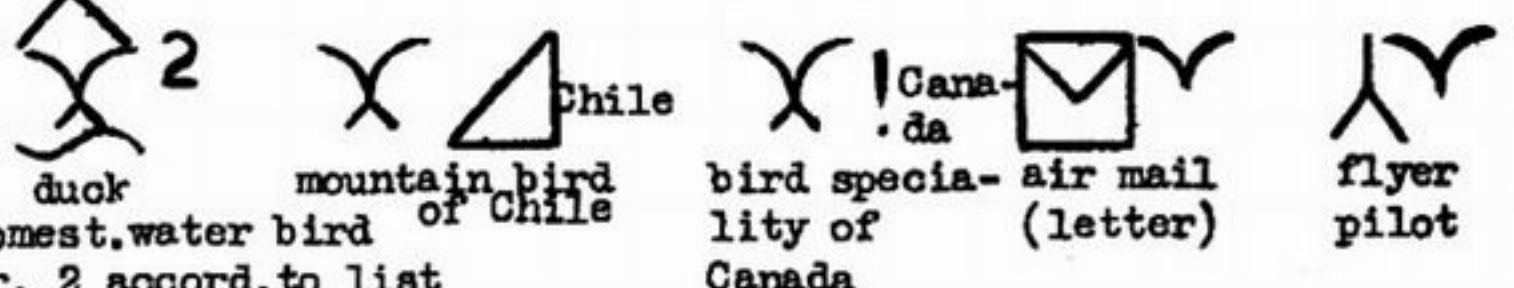
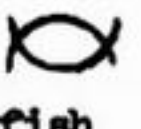
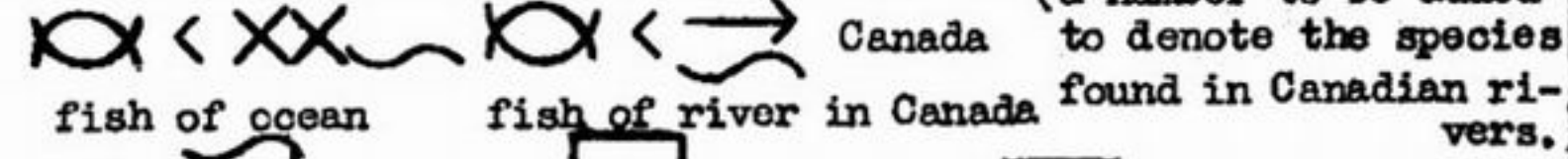
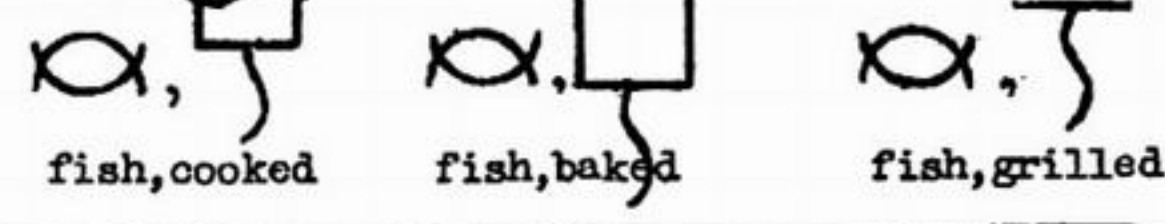
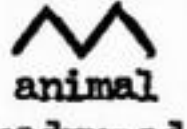
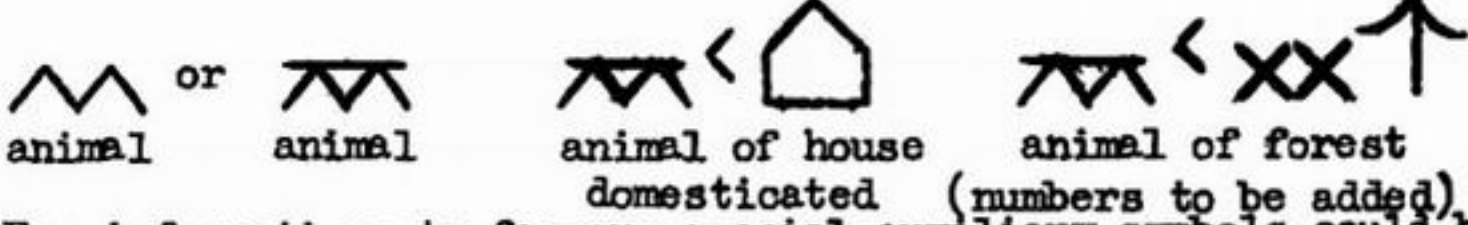
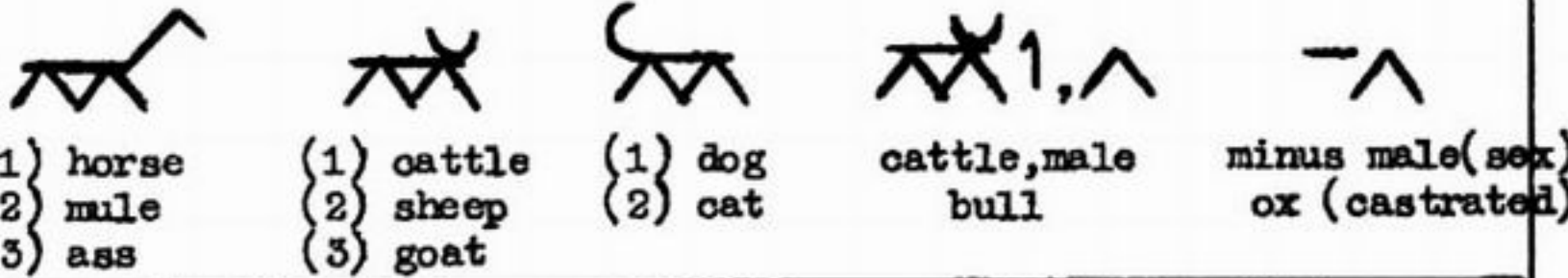
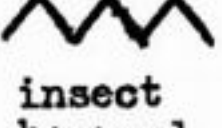

see special chapters p. 404ff, 412ff, 474ff, and index

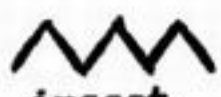



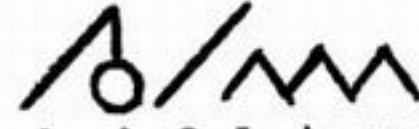
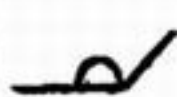
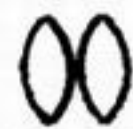







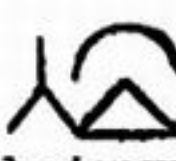

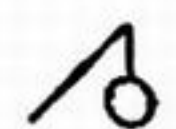



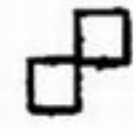
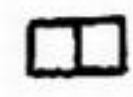

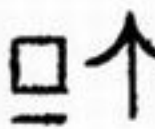

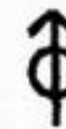



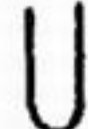



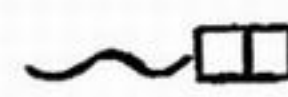

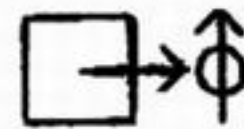
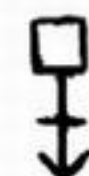
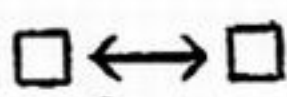
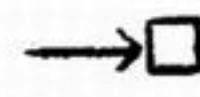
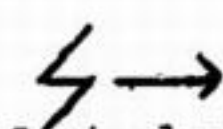


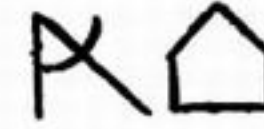

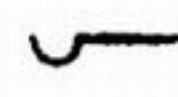
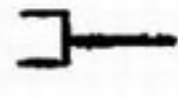



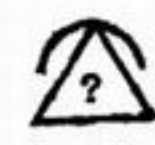
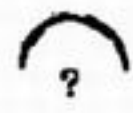
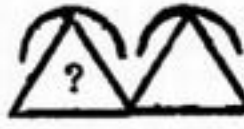
		<p>(see also next page)</p>					

Symbol elements and meanings	Derivation and combination examples and their respective meanings					
<p style="text-align: center;">┆</p> <p style="text-align: center;">individual</p> <p>see special chapters p. 404ff, 532, p. 685ff and index</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">┆₁</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I</p> <p style="text-align: center;">□</p> <p style="text-align: center;">┆</p> <p style="text-align: center;">standing person</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\</p> <p style="text-align: center;">leaning</p> <p style="text-align: center;">□</p> <p style="text-align: center;">┆</p> <p style="text-align: center;">arm pointers:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">></p> <p style="text-align: center;">back</p> <p style="text-align: center;">□</p> <p style="text-align: center;">/</p> <p style="text-align: center;">needy individual (falling, in need of support)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">♥ /</p> <p style="text-align: center;">feeling of need necessity</p> <p style="text-align: center;">○</p> <p style="text-align: center;">sun</p> <p style="text-align: center;">?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">○</p> <p style="text-align: center;">may be might be</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">┆₂</p> <p style="text-align: center;">you</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">┆</p> <p style="text-align: center;">to stand</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">┆</p> <p style="text-align: center;">lying</p> <p style="text-align: center;">v</p> <p style="text-align: center;">4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">strong</p> <p style="text-align: center;">┆</p> <p style="text-align: center;">front</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">┆</p> <p style="text-align: center;">to need</p> <p style="text-align: center;">┆</p> <p style="text-align: center;">rational thought necessity</p> <p style="text-align: center;">○</p> <p style="text-align: center;">life to be, exist</p> <p style="text-align: center;">○?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">may be might be</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">┆₃</p> <p style="text-align: center;">he</p> <p style="text-align: center;">□</p> <p style="text-align: center;">></p> <p style="text-align: center;">┆</p> <p style="text-align: center;">weak person (knees bent)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">v</p> <p style="text-align: center;">□</p> <p style="text-align: center;">buried (below ground)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">to make, become strong (active)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">></p> <p style="text-align: center;">┆</p> <p style="text-align: center;">buttock</p> <p style="text-align: center;">v</p> <p style="text-align: center;">/</p> <p style="text-align: center;">needy necessary</p> <p style="text-align: center;">┆</p> <p style="text-align: center;">conscience thought of necessity</p> <p style="text-align: center;">○</p> <p style="text-align: center;">living being</p> <p style="text-align: center;">○</p> <p style="text-align: center;">flower (see later)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">┆₃△</p> <p style="text-align: center;">she</p> <p style="text-align: center;">v</p> <p style="text-align: center;">></p> <p style="text-align: center;">┆</p> <p style="text-align: center;">weak</p> <p style="text-align: center;">v</p> <p style="text-align: center;">></p> <p style="text-align: center;">┆</p> <p style="text-align: center;">sick (knees drawn up)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">></p> <p style="text-align: center;">4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">to force (active)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">></p> <p style="text-align: center;">┆</p> <p style="text-align: center;">genital</p> <p style="text-align: center;">v</p> <p style="text-align: center;">/</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Need adjec. noun</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">○</p> <p style="text-align: center;">to be, exist inanimated</p> <p style="text-align: center;">○</p> <p style="text-align: center;">young new</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">┆₁</p> <p style="text-align: center;">we (plural)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">□</p> <p style="text-align: center;">┆</p> <p style="text-align: center;">sitter</p> <p style="text-align: center;">v</p> <p style="text-align: center;">┆</p> <p style="text-align: center;">healthy (Opposite)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">></p> <p style="text-align: center;">┆</p> <p style="text-align: center;">to force by power of mind</p> <p style="text-align: center;">></p> <p style="text-align: center;">┆</p> <p style="text-align: center;">elbow</p> <p style="text-align: center;">□</p> <p style="text-align: center;">/</p> <p style="text-align: center;">helper (being a support)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">┆</p> <p style="text-align: center;">mutual help</p> <p style="text-align: center;">□</p> <p style="text-align: center;">○</p> <p style="text-align: center;">inanim. thing</p> <p style="text-align: center;">○</p> <p style="text-align: center;">grown- up</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">┆₃</p> <p style="text-align: center;">they</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">┆</p> <p style="text-align: center;">to sit</p> <p style="text-align: center;">v</p> <p style="text-align: center;">┆</p> <p style="text-align: center;">normal, not weak</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><</p> <p style="text-align: center;">┆</p> <p style="text-align: center;">to be forced</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><</p> <p style="text-align: center;">┆</p> <p style="text-align: center;">upper arm</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">┆</p> <p style="text-align: center;">to help</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">┆</p> <p style="text-align: center;">to be (in mind)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">○</p> <p style="text-align: center;">old (opposite)</p>

Symbol elements and meaning	Derivation and combination examples and their respective meanings						
 individual p. 410ff and index	 to live	 to cross, blot out	 to die	 to kill make dead	or  dead minus life	 make, become lifeless, dead	
 p. 531 index legs & feet	 to go	 1 step	 leg	 foot	 sole	 toe	
 p. 531 index head	 face	 chin	 neck	 profile			
 p. 531 index trunk	 shoulder	 chest	 stomach				
 opening opened enclosure  enclosure see p. 236, 247, 271, 272, 369, and index	 door	 entrance	 exit	 fire-exit	 curtain		
	 room	 wall	 wall covering	 room open to street	 floor covering		
	 bar (drink glass)	 dining r. (food)	 cable office	 bath room (vessel)	 shower room (rain)		
	 room for man	 room f. ladies	 room maid	 steward			
 bed p. 370, 390, and index	 mattress	 headrest	 fabric (see later)	 bed linen	 blanket cover fabric f. bed		
 chair	 table	 to sit	 easy chair	 sofa	 table top	 edge	 leg

Symbol elements and meanings	Derivation and combination examples and their respective meanings
 p.117 index box container	 wardrobe  chest of drawers  single drawer(part)  shelf
 p.359, 419, index window	 prison window punishment  prison  criminal man hav. been jailed  captive  prisoner of war (crossed swords)
 sword, knife cutter p.418ff index	 sword, knife  to cut  the cut the THING cut  attack  to invade  defense  war fight  victory (plus)  defeat (minus)  soldier fighter
 p.366 514,515 index scales balance	 to weigh  to judge (mind)  judge  bill, law (book)  decimal scales  heavy
 fabric see chapter p.390ff and index	 to make (see later)  to weave make fabric  table cloth  carpet floor cover  cover (roof)  clothes  clothes for man  cloth, f. young  for babies  against rain  overcoats  underwear  trousers (legs)  socks fabric f. foot
 plant see chapter p. 455ff and index	 flower Numbers accord. a list specifies different species.  garden  grass  meadow  grain  field  vegetables consist. o. leaves  fruit  berry  vegetable fruit above, below ground  vegetable  roots  mushroom

Symbol elements and meaning	Derivation and combination examples and their respective meanings
 <p>plant see p. 154, 554, index</p>	 <p>growth indivi- speech metaphor wing poetical metaphor dual figure of of speech flowery speech</p>
 <p>tree p. 244, 274, and index</p>	 <p>trunk branch forest shrub pine other tree (part) very many numbers (list)</p>
 <p>bird see special chapter p. 453 and index</p>	 <p>wings to fly wing feather water bird domestic bird (part) No.1 = fowl</p>  <p>duck mountain bird bird speciality of air mail flyer domest. water bird of Chile Canada (letter) pilot Nr. 2 accord. to list</p>
 <p>fish see p. 454, and index</p>	 <p>fish of ocean fish of river in Canada Canada (a number to be added to denote the species found in Canadian rivers.)</p>  <p>fish, cooked fish, baked fish, grilled</p>
 <p>animal quadruped see p. 459ff and index</p>	 <p>animal animal animal of house domesticated animal of forest (numbers to be added)</p> <p>For informations to farmers special auxiliary symbols could be drawn up, as for instance:</p>  <p>(1) horse (1) cattle (1) dog cattle, male minus male (sex) (2) mule (2) sheep (2) cat bull ox (castrated) (3) ass (3) goat</p>
 <p>insect hexaped</p>	 <p>bee domest. ins. animal undermining house insect undermining house insect undermining crops insect undermining fabric</p> <p>(1) mouse (1) termite (1) locust (1) moth (2) rat (2) ant, etc. etc. (2) silverfish</p>

Symbol element and meaning	Derivation and combination examples and their respective meanings
 insect (continued) p.460ff and index	 to cross out  insects which are destructive  destroying insects  chemical destroyer insecticide Auxiliary symbols for special species could be formed and numbers attached. Latin names could be also used for plants, animals and insects, etc.  snail  butterfly  snake  worm (below earth) etc.
 p.111 Creation 714ff Nature 725ff Creator	 created  man-made  science, philosophy, mind templating nature  design, con-plan  designer planner  supra-natural ^ to create ^ to make
 chemical outline of retort see special chapter p. 502 - 522 and index see p.249ff p.462ff and index see p.516, 607	 chemical thing  chemical process  THING  solid THING  metal  material raw (earth)  wood mat. of tree  crystal  gas  thermo-meter  mano-meter  funnel filtration  test-tube  calibrated cylinder Other chemical and technical meanings can be expressed by combination of foregoing symbols or by special outline symbols  solution  liquid  solidifying of metal  gas-filled  evacuating  physics (measuring fall)  force  pressure  electrodynamics  structure  pair of compasses (geometry)  geometry of house  hammer  spoon  fork  pot etc.  science of chemistry  science of mathematics  truth  doubt  scientific theory

A number of these 70 symbol elements shown in the foregoing 19 pages can be reduced to a combination of more basic symbols. This is demonstrated in the pages 462 - 465. However, it is often more convenient to devise a simple auxiliary outline symbol instead of a combination of basic symbols.

Most words of all languages could be classified as belonging to one or two or all of the three classes, which we have symbolized as follows



Examples: a stone is a chemical THING; it's fall a physical ACTION. However the meaning of nicè and urly are human EVALUATIONS. A plumber is a THING, which perform the ACTION of plumbing. However, to feel, to think, to conclude refer to ACTIONS of our brain cells and human EVALUATIONS.

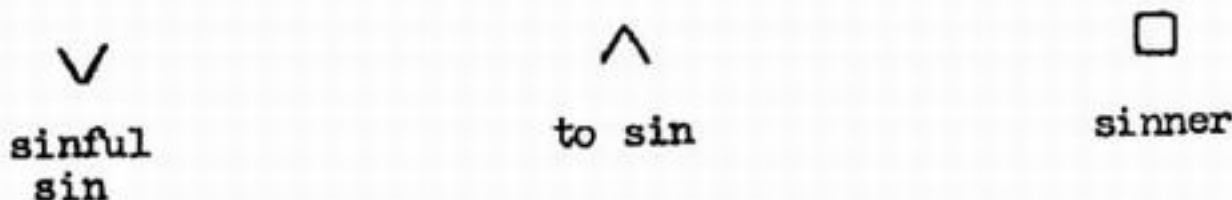
This classification tallies with our knowledge of the world around us, in which chemical THINGS perform physical ACTIONS in SPACE and TIME. Man, with his brain and his language, occupies a unique position in this world and these activities of Man, we have termed human EVALUATION. Mathematical numbers and operations are a group apart.

Man has learned to change the meaning of one word with reference to these 3 classes.



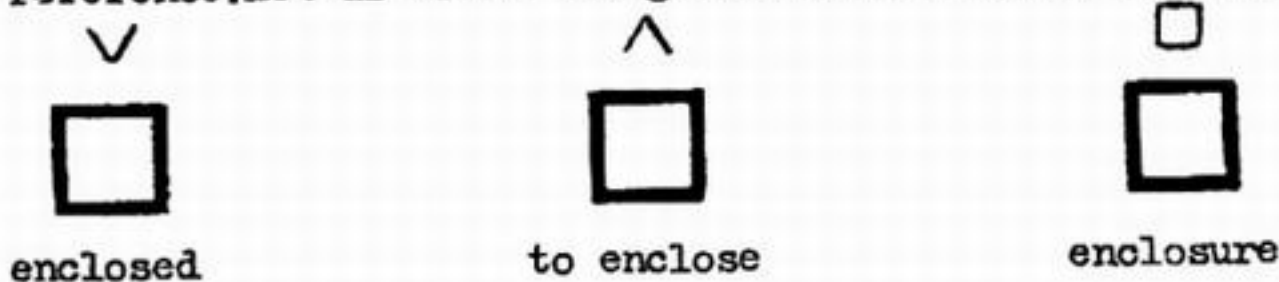
The meaning of man refers to a distinct chemical and biological entity in our world, a male biped. The meaning of manning a ship, a gun, a factory refers to the physical ACTIONS which men perform when handling a ship, a gun, a factory. The meaning of manly or (as it was formerly said) man-like is a human EVALUATION, different in different minds. It may mean anything good or bad, just as womanly. It is a vague meaning, and we must refer to distinct THINGS and ACTIONS if we want to clear up what you or I mean by this. In any case, this word comes from the original chemical THING man.

Now let us start with a human EVALUATION sinful, and its adjectival noun sin.



The original word is sinful, sin from which we derive the words for ACTION and THING. But now, the vague human EVALUATION is extended to the ACTION and the THING. Men differed throughout the ages about sinning and who is a sinner. Ultimately, the human EVALUATION of good and bad is bound up with these meanings, and this is expressed in the symbols which we will learn in later chapters.

Now let us start from a meaning referring to SPACE. From modern physics we know that any meaning in SPACE must be relative, and to clear up what we mean, we must refer to a system of reference. Let us write the geometrical meaning of enclosed.



Now it may not become apparent at first sight, that the original meaning is vague. But an enclosure does not indicate a definite chemical entity of our world. Any THING could be an enclosure or could be not, depending on the system of reference. A fence can be termed an enclosure with reference to cattle, but it may be wide open with reference to rabbits. If we use a rabbit-proof fence, it will still be wide open with reference to ants. Even a hermetically sealed metal box may be wide open with reference to Helium nuclei, neutrons, X rays and ultra waves. The meaning "enclosed" depends on an EVALUATION.

Now, this relativity of spatial meanings is a far cry from the modern theory of relativity (of which you find an account in the chapter The Relativity of Space on page 144) On the other hand the discoveries of the great scientists in the fields of astronomy, biology, etc. etc. have invariably helped to clear up our muddled thinking in regard to these fields